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Surplus Chemicals—Page 42B

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Health Unit for World Advocated by Senators

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman is being urged by a senate group, headed by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, chairman of a subcommittee investigating wartime health conditions, to call a conference of nations at an early date for the purpose of establishing a permanent international health organization.

Joining Senator Pepper in the move embodied in a resolution (S.J.-Res. 89) now before the senate committee on education and labor, are the following senators:—Robert Wagner of New York, James Murray of Montana, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Joseph Ball of Minnesota, and Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

Among the activities proposed for the organization would be establishment and maintenance of outstanding medical research laboratories, schools of public health, disseminate information, facilitate the exchange of facilities, and also assist nations in obtaining personnel, medicines and other supplies, and information required for adequate health programs.

Senator Pepper points out that up to this time there has been no sweeping worldwide epidemic like the influenza pandemic in 1919, which in six

—*Continued on page 70*

N.Y. State Creates Reconversion Agency

With a view of pointing and correlating the facilities of all departments of State government for the service of the people of New York in matters of reconversion, Governor Thomas E. Dewey has set up a reconversion service agency. The new unit is under the direction of M. P. Catherwood, commissioner of commerce, chairman; Charles H. Sells, superintendent of public works; and Edward Corsi, commissioner of labor.

The functions of the new agency are stated as follows:—

1. Through the Washington office of the Department of Commerce provide active liaison between Federal agencies and New York businessmen seeking release of materials for reconversion and manufacture and for information concerning price-control and other policies immediately affecting them.
2. Provide information directly on supplies of machinery and material in the several areas of the State.
3. Provide information directly on skilled manpower available in the several areas of the State.
4. Provide information concerning factory and other industrial space, raw materials, and markets in the several areas of the State.
5. Provide to manufacturers, through the governor's committee for technical industrial development, detailed information concerning new processes, new products, and new materials.
6. Provide information concerning opportunities to establish small businesses of every type.
7. Make the services of all of the departments of the State government directly available to all elements in the business community for rapid action in the changeover from war to peacetime production.

Mineral Survey Started Along Niagara River

Rock formations in New York State containing materials used for chemical, metallurgical, and other industrial purposes are being studied by Dr. John G. Broughton, assistant State geologist, for the newly created State Science Service. The formations are known as the Niagara dolomites and occur in a belt about 4 miles wide from the Niagara river near Niagara Falls east to the vicinity of Utica. They are known to be a source of natural gas.

The detailed knowledge of the physical and chemical characteristics of these formations, says Dr. Carl E. Guthe, director of the science service and also of the New York State Museum, will have definite value in planning the industrial future of the State. When the study is completed, the results will be published and made available to all citizens of the State.

FTC to Prosecute Cases Dropped for War

OPD Washington Bureau

Proceedings are to be resumed by the Federal Trade Commission in twenty-eight cases which have been held up since early during the war because actions might have interfered with the war effort. The war and navy departments had asked that proceedings be suspended, but now that the war has ended their request has been withdrawn.

Eight of the suspended cases had reached the stage of formal complaint before the request for suspension was made by the military. The other twenty were investigations underway at the time the request was made. With the termination of the suspension arrangement, the commission said it would proceed with the cases as "expeditiously as possible."

Of the eight formal cases the following are in the chemical or related fields:—

Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation and the Barrett Company (Doc. 3764):—a complaint charging restraint of trade and price-discrimination in fertilizer materials had been issued and an answer filed. The next step is to set the case down for hearing.

American Refractories Institute and thirty-nine member companies (Doc. 4900):—the complaint charges price-fixing and proceedings had entered the hearing stage.

Hood Rubber Company (Doc. 4971):—the complaint charged price-discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman act and an answer was filed.

The Ruberoid Company (Doc. 5017):—charged with price-discrimination in sales of roofing and insulating materials and the answer was filed.

Names of the concerns or products involved in the twenty investigations which now will be resumed were not disclosed by the commission in accordance with its practice of withholding such information from publication until formal action is taken.

Millham to Direct WPB Industrial Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of F. B. Millham as director of the General Industrial Division was announced August 28 by the War Production Board. He replaces William M. Haile, who has resigned to return to industry.

The new division director has been assistant director for the past nine months. Prior to that he was with the special equipment branch of the division. He went to WPB in 1942. Previously, he was an engineer in the air-conditioning and refrigeration industry in Philadelphia.

German Technical Information To Issue via Commerce Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Commerce has been selected as the agency to handle the publication of the scientific knowledge gleaned from the files of German industry by some 200 investigators sent over to Europe by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee operating under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. it was learned on August 30.

Selection of the department was made this week by John Snyder, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, immediately upon the issuance of an amended executive order by President Truman directing that all "enemy scientific and industrial information" be made available to industry within the limits of national military security as promptly as possible.

An organization already in being established in the Department of Commerce to handle the task, which is to be expanded as rapidly as possible. At the present time it is planned to issue brief abstracts of the reports that have been made by the investigators and make these available to industry without cost, and any industry desiring further information can arrange to get a photostatic copy of the complete file, showing exact formulations, processes, and results of tests made.

It is not possible to estimate at this time how soon the organization will get into full swing because of the vast amount of work ahead of it, but officials said that it would be rushed to completion as quickly as possible. The nucleus is expected to be the Enemy Technical Reports Committee, composed of War Production Board and Foreign Economic Administration representatives, set up recently under the direction of Donald B. Keyes, director of the Office of Production Research and Development.

First Report Published

Results of the work of this committee were first made public this

—*Continued on page 71*

Inventory Controls Consolidated by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board, August 27, issued as priorities regulation 32, a new inventory-control regulation embodying all its previous inventory restrictions. The new regulation is designed to protect all business against hoarding, buyers' scrambles, and accumulation of excessive inventories of materials and components and to afford equal protection for little and big business during the reconversion period through restrictions on all ordering, deliveries, receipts, and processing of materials in short supply.

All kinds of materials are covered, including raw or semifabricated materials, commodities, equipment, accessories, parts, assemblies, or products of any kind, whether or not acquired with priorities assistance. Excepted from the new provisions, however, is a list of materials in ample supply.

Restrictions on industry's ordering more than needed, which formerly applied generally only to rated orders, now apply on all ordering except for the materials in ample supply, which are listed in table 3 in the new regu-

—*Continued on page 42C*

War Dep't Revises Procurement Regulations

OPD Washington Bureau

A revised edition of the procurement regulations of the War Department covering parts 801 through 849 of chapter VIII having to do with supplies and equipment was issued by the department August 25.

Included in the revision is the war and navy department joint termination regulation and all changes made in the regulation up to August 10. An indication of the size of the document may be gained from the fact that it covered more than 500 printed pages of the *Federal Register*.

MCA President Appeals for SS Technical Exemptions

OPD Washington Bureau

An appeal for a more realistic approach by local selective service boards to the need by the chemical industry for retention of its scientific and technical personnel in the age brackets up to twenty-six years was issued August 28 by Harry L. Derby, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The appeal was occasioned by the fact that the ending of the war, with the termination of war contracts on which young technicians have been working and had been given a deferred status, has now freed them for induction into the military services. There loss to the chemical industry, Mr. Derby pointed out, is a major threat to the reconversion and re-employment efforts of the chemical and allied industries, especially of the smaller companies.

Terming the shortage of scientific and engineering manpower as the "bottleneck" to the reconversion efforts of the industry, Mr. Derby emphasized that technical planning, including making and development of new inventions and application of war products to peacetime uses, is necessary before it is possible markedly to expand either chemical manufacture or employment in making and selling consumer goods based on chemical products.

Small Business Hit Worst

Mr. Derby believes some 4,000,000 persons to be more or less directly affected by this situation. He thinks similar difficulties exist in petroleum, rubber, electrical, metals, and other fields. According to the National Research Council, he points out, small business needs proportionately ten to fifteen times more new technical men than do the larger companies.

In a statement commenting on the situation, Mr. Derby said:

Technical manpower shortages result from two causes. First, pressure of warwork kept industry from starting much of the detailed technical work of postwar planning until this month. Thus work, normally requiring years, must be

—*Continued on page 71*

Farmer Co-operatives Study Fertilizer Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives will hold its annual meeting here September 7 and 8, for consideration of reports of the council's various subcommittees, including the report of the fertilizer committee opposing governmental expansion in the business of fertilizer production.

Reports of other subcommittees on postwar problems of agriculture and problems of transportation also are listed in the executive committee's agenda.

The subcommittee report on fertilizer followed several days of hearings here several months ago, at which representatives of the industry and foreign organizations appeared to express their views on the need for the government's going into the fer-

—*Continued on page 42C*

Farm Alcohol Plant Not to Be Sold

OPD Washington Bureau

George Johnson, president of the Farm Crops Processing Corporation, operator of the $6,700,000 government-owned alcohol plant at Omaha, Neb., said here August 29 that the board of directors had rejected offers of beverage alcohol interests to purchase the stock of the corporation and that it is the intention of the present managers to continue the plant in operation in the postwar period if a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the government.

The Omaha plant is the second largest in the world and can convert 10,000,000 bushels of grain into 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol a year, with 160,000,000 pounds of livestock and poultry feed as a by-product. Mr. Johnson said that he had no qualms about the ability of the plant to

—*Continued on page 42C*

Mica Groups Indicted Under Sherman Act

Twelve corporations in the mica industry have been indicted by a Federal grand jury in the Western District of North Carolina for violations of section 1 of the Sherman antitrust act. Along with them, the two indictments name thirteen individuals and one trade association.

One indictment applies to sheet and fabricated mica, the other to welground mica. Both allege that the defendants "have engaged in a wrongful and unlawful conspiracy to fix the terms, conditions, and manner" in which the mica involved is produced and sold.

The defendants are:—

Asheville Mica Company, Biltmore, N. C.; Concord Mica Corporation, Penacook, N. H.; Connecticut Mica & Mining Company, Portland, Conn.; English Mica Company, Spruce Pine, N. C.; Franklin Mineral Products Company, Franklin, N. C.; Huse-Liberty Mica Company, Boston; Land & Mineral Company, Biltmore, N. C.; Eugene Munsell & Co., New York; New Hampshire Mica & Mining Company, Keene, N. H.; Richmond Mica Corporation, Richmond, Va.; A. O. Schoonmaker Insulation Company, New York; Western Carolina Mica Company, Biltmore, N. C.

Alexander P. Blood, New York; William E. Blood, New York; J. Fuller Brown, Biltmore, N. C.; Junius H. Carll, New York; Robert Chapman, Boston; Stewart N. Clarkson, New York; John Davenport, Boston; Frank Fortner, Spruce Pine, N. C.; J. Paul French, New York; Sidney A. Montague, Biltmore, N. C.; Francis D. Pitts, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; James B. Preston, New York.

The Wet Ground Mica Association, New York.

N.Y. State to Cancel Labor Law Exemptions

Dispensations from various provisions of the labor law, granted employers throughout New York State to help them meet production demands during the wartime period, will be cancelled shortly, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi announced August 27. All employers operating under such dispensations will be duly notified, he said.

Over 4,000 employers throughout the State, using nearly 600,000 workers, of whom 275,000 are women, will be affected by the order. The dispensations, in the main, permitted longer workhours or night work for women, seven-day workweeks for men in warplants, and night work for women in service industries such as restaurants. Approximately 200 employers throughout the State who have held dispensations for hiring minors under eighteen years have already been notified that such arrangements will be cancelled as of September 1, 1945.

Sole exception to the cancellation order will be employers in the canning industry. Extra consideration is being given this industry, the commissioner said, because of the urgent need to maintain levels of food production.

Female Minors Banned In Walsh-Healey Jobs

OPD Washington Bureau

In a supplemental order signed by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, employment of girls under eighteen years of age on contracts subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey public contracts act which are awarded after September 4 is prohibited.

The supplemental order does not affect the employment of sixteen-year and seventeen-year girls on contracts awarded on or prior to September 4 and therefore the working of girls of these ages may continue on contracts awarded on or prior to that date, subject to all conditions previously in force.

Where employers have received modifications of these conditions, such modifications will end as of the terminal date contained in them or the completion of contracts awarded on or prior to September 4, whichever is earlier.

Dodge Leaving Texas Co.

H. W. Dodge, vice-president and general sales manager of the Texas Company, has resigned, effective September. He has been with the company for thirty-four years. After an extended vacation, he plans to go into business for himself.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 31, 1945	Aug. 24, 1945	Sept. 1, 1944
134.0	**133.8**	**136.6**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Uncertainty as to the immediate future was still the major influence last week on price views in the markets for chemicals, drugs, and oils. Supplies had not yet developed any indication of being plentiful. Conversion of inventories did not progress very far. Civilian production in consuming industries was still in a low stage of convalescence.

By way of a few imported vegetable materials the general level of prices reached a higher stage.

Jitters were appearing here and there when thoughts turned to government stockpiles which overhang the markets. As some of these are said to be equivalent to a year's prewar consumption—in some consumer goods they are said to be a ten-year equivalent—their ominousness is obvious.

Bids Wanted

Acid:—100 pounds 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Purchasing Officer, Department of the Interior, Washington 25; invitation 9554, opening September 4.

Anti-Hog Cholera Serum:—25,000 cc. for Beltsville, Md., Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25; invitation 139-46, opening September 4.

Chemical:—750 pounds monomethylparaminophenol sulphate, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25; invitation 3-S-36221, opening September 7.

Colloidal Detergent:—5,200 pounds, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-2515, opening September 4.

Cornsugar:—7,500 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31-2129, opening September 4.

Disinfectant: — Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 97, opening September 17.

Disinfectants:—Regional Director, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Purchase and Supply Division, Atlanta, Ga.; invitation 06-449, opening September 4.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bath, N. Y.; invitation 46-54, opening September 5.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Dayton, Ohio; invitation 46-90, opening September 5.

Enamel:—Supplies of, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington 4; schedule 7205-A, opening September 12.

Fuel Oil:—10,000 barrels, U. S. Engineer Office, P.O. Box 97, Memphis 1, Tenn.; invitation 40-041-46-15, opening September 4.

Gasoline: — Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25; invitation 8897-G9, opening September 15.

Gasoline, Motor:—1,400 gallons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Whipple, Ariz.; invitation 46-38, opening September 10.

Glucose:—2,200 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Fenitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-2129, opening September 4.

Ink:—Supplies of, Purchasing Officer, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25; invitation 2LM-36138, opening September 6.

Interior Oil Paint:—800 gallons, Chief, Supply Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Management, Washington 25; invitation 278-9-6-B, opening September 6.

Lard:—10,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington 4; schedule 7315, opening September 10.

Lard Substitute:—10,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington 4; schedule 7315, opening September 10.

Medicinal Soap:—Supplies of for Hines, Ill. and Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 99, opening September 11.

Paints:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation M-98, opening September 6.

Polish:—600 quarts liquid metal polish, Regional Director, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Purchase and Supply Division, Atlanta, Ga.; invitation 06-317, opening September 8.

Rhodamine Toner:—2,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington 25; invitation BEP-124, opening September 5.

Road Oil:—2,000 pounds, Warden, Justice, Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-2518, opening September 4.

Tankcar Adviser Groups Dissolved by ODT

OPD Washington Bureau

Four special wartime advisory committees, composed of executives in the transportation, petroleum, packing house, and chemical fields, were dissolved August 24 by the Office of Defense Transportation, effective September 20. At the same time ODT dissolved an interagency advisory committee.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, in a letter to members of the dissolved Tankcar Advisory Committee, Tankcar Maintenance Committee, Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee, and Vegetable Oil and Packing House Tankcar Advisory Committee, thanked the members for their advice and "untiring service." He also commended representatives of the Petroleum Administration for War, Army Service Forces, Army Air Forces, Air Technical Service Command, Navy Department, War Shipping Administration, War Production Board, and War Food Administration who made up the Special Petroleum and Other Liquids Interagency Transportation Committee. These committees, Colonel Johnson said, "have given one of the finest examples of co-operation. Their advice has been of inestimable value to the Office of Defense Transportation and their informed recommendations have helped in many a difficult problem."

War controls over the transportation of petroleum and other liquids were cancelled with the revocation of petroleum and other liquids were canceled with the revocation of general order ODT 7 revised and its amendments as of August 17.

Steel Drum Ceilings Extended in Used Field

OPD Washington Bureau

New ceiling prices for all sales of unused steel drums, pails, and containers, many of which were made for the armed services but have deteriorated or been damaged so as to require reconditioning before they can be used, were announced by the Office of Price Administration August 28, effective September 3. The new ceiling prices, OPA said, are the same as those provided for used drums and other used steel shipping packages.

The new ceilings apply in two zones, one embracing California, Oregon, Washington, and Puerto Rico; the other comprising all other States. The several ceilings are:—

Capacity (gallons)	Zone 1	Zone 2
Over 12 to 19	$1.60	$1.45
Over 19 to 33	2.10	1.85
Over 33 to 58	2.75	2.25
Over 58 to 65	3.45	2.90

For new containers that are rusted or damaged and have not been reconditioned, present ceiling prices for unreconditioned used containers may be charged. For reconditioned unused containers, ceiling prices are those provided for reconditioned used containers.

Cast Iron in Chemical Industries Discussed

Extensive data on the corrosion rates of cast iron exposed to the action of substances commonly handled by chemical structures feature a pamphlet, "Cast Iron in the Chemical and Process Industries," recently was published by the Gray Iron Founders' Society, national association of manufacturers of engineering gray irons. It is the work of F. L. LaQue, head of the corrosion engineering section of the International Nickel Company, New York. The pamphlet is available at $1 per copy from the Society's Cleveland or Washington offices.

Glass Containers Use Reported

Shipment of narrow-neck glass containers for use for medicinal and health supplies in June totaled 1,079,951, and for household and industrial chemicals the total was 563,285; toiletries and cosmetics, 560,234, according to the Production Board. Wide-mouth glass containers used for medicinal and health supplies totaled 284,407; household and industrial chemicals, 109,476; toiletries and cosmetics, 161,449.

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Inventory Price Rules Issued by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure for quick determination of full ceilings on sales of inventories of contractors whose war contracts have been terminated was provided August 31 by the Office of Price Administration.

Where full ceilings already are established for the same materials when sold in regular commercial channels, these ceilings will apply to the retained inventory stock of war goods. Where there are no existing ceiling prices for such materials, sellers will follow formulas set up by OPA for this purpose.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Much evidence is coming to light that the United States intends to pursue a more "hard-fisted" policy in its diplomatic dealings with other nations in the future, and plans to use to the full extent the bargain power we now have through the need of other countries for loans and other forms of assistance.

Three striking examples in the field of state relations that have occurred recently are being cited in Washington to support this view:—

1. The suddenness with which the lend-lease program was terminated. It was tantamount to serving notice on the recipients of the program that our "give-away" policy has ended and hereafter anything they want from us will have to be paid for.

2. The reception given to the deGaulle delegation in their conferences with government officials. They were told frankly and firmly that, if France is to receive the financial assistance it seeks, it will have to adopt a less uncompromising position than it has taken in the past with respect to barriers to our trade.

3. The outspoken reference to the Franco government of Spain by President Truman. He said plainly and without equivocation that he didn't like Franco or anything about his government.

How effective this new policy might be in obtaining the ends sought by this government of a freer exchange of commerce among nations can be looked for in the results of the international trade and economic conferences to be held in London early next month. Trade barriers of all kinds are to come up for discussion including exchange and country preference, economic barriers, cartels, and the so-called "sterling areas."

Industry has a great opportunity before it to extend into the postwar area one of the real benefits of the war—the programs of simplification of the sizes, varieties, and shapes of manufactured products. The machinery for continuing these programs has long been established and can be put into motion immediately by contacting the Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards.

Prior to the war many American industries had benefited from the establishment of simplified practice recommendations on an industry-wide basis, with manufacturers, distributors, and consumers participating in their development. In general, the objective was to stop producing for stock purposes sizes and varieties that moved slowly in the channels of distribution and to concentrate on items in constant demand.

Savings of 50 percent to more than 80 percent in number of sizes and varieties were not uncommon with these voluntary simplified practice recommendations in operation. At present more than 200 of these programs are in successful operaton, all establshed under the recognized peacetime procedure of the standards bureau.

Plastic-Coated Cartons

A research program aimed at the development of a plastic "dip" coating for paperboard cartons and other containers which will be an improvement over the wax compounds now in use has been inaugurated by the Office of the Quartermaster-General. The work is being conducted at the Institute of Paper Chemistry under the direction of Dr. Harry F. Lewis and will be co-ordinated with the study of plastics films and coatings now being conducted at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute by QMC.

Letters have gone out to many manufacturers and technicians in the plastics and packaging industries, inviting them to participate in the research project. The letters solicit the submission of both thermoplastic and thermosetting compounds which may have been developed, in order that they may be tested to determine if they possess the properties desired in the waterproof, fungus-resistant "dip" sought for sealing packages of food and other items sent to fighting forces in all parts of the world.

Persons or organizations desiring to participate in the project have been requested to communicate with Dr. Lewis at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., for terms of participation.

War Time to Go

One of the first things Congress is going to do when it comes back in session is kick "war time" out of existence and put the nation back on standard time. War time has been one of the big sore spots of the whole war program with the farm bloc. It seems that the cows never could be educated to the necessity for saving electricity and kicked over too many buckets when they were milked an hour earlier than usual.

Some good things can be said for the war time law, however, aside from the fact that it enabled a lot of city and suburban dwellers to get home in time to care for their Victory gardens and thus relieve the strain on the overall food supply. It made possible a decrease of 1,500,000 kilowatt-hours in the power load of electric utilities, enough capacity to supply the greater part of the wartime aluminum program, and saved nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Rotenone from Peru

Peru is hopeful of continuing to be the principal source of rotenone for the needs of the United States, even after the Far Eastern prewar sources are reopened. Reports reaching the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs state that Peruvian growers are not pessimistic over their future in spite of the ending of Japanese war. Time only will tell whether their hopes materialize, because it is questionable whether they will be able to compete with the Far Eastern production. At least they are guaranteed a place in the United States market until May, 1946, under an agreement with FEA that provided them with attractive prices to stimulate expansion of the industry.

According to press reports from Lima, Peruvian producers aim to step up production to an annual rate of more than 7,000,000 pounds of barbasco roots and rotenone. The Peruvian newspapers report that Peru is supplying the United States with more than 90 percent of the rotenone now being used in agriculture.

Stockpile Secrecy

It is almost time that someone advised the officers in the War Department sitting on the lid and the other agencies of the government having the figures that the war is over and that industry is entitled to know what the score is on the vast stockpiles of materials built up by the government during the war and still in its hands.

For some unknown reason this information is still being carried under the secret label and no amount of prying has yet turned any of the informatioin loose. Some of those who have been questioned have been so naive as to suggest that the information on government stockpiles shouldn't be given out because it might be too disturbing to industry.

As the situation stands, however, it can lead to some unsavory developments now that so many of the controls over distribution of supplies of various materials have been lifted. Those in industry who know what the government stockpile in a given product amounts to—and there are many who do—certainly stand in a much better position in making their plans for the future than those who have not been so fortunate as to possess this information.

Claims Wanted Promptly

War contractors who have been affected by the cutbacks that have taken place since the jap surrender are under compulsion to file their claims promptly if they are not to suffer the

—Continued on page 53

Dow Chemical Starts Special Products Unit

A new merchandising division which will devote its efforts to small package and consumer items has been established by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Headed by Sherman W. Putnam, former assistant general sales manager, the new specialty products division is expected to concentrate on specialty insecticides and certain fabricated magnesium articles. It may add to its line as dictated by future developments.

The decision to set up such an organization in no way conflicts with

Sherman W. Putnam

the company's present bulk marketing policy, said Dr. Willard H. Dow, president, as its activities will be limited to products for which no adequate means of distribution now exist.

Export License List Revised by FEA

OPD Washington Bureau

A major revision of export licensing procedure, that will greatly reduce the number of products remaiinng under license control, is being prepared for announcement next week by the Foreign Economic Administration. The agency plans to issue what will be known as a "positive list" of items remaining under control, and all products not on the list will be free to move out of the country without license.

Because of the tight supply situation, however, very few fats and oils will be freed from control, but the chemical list is to be reduced to about 150 items, and a comparable reduction will be made in drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Army Has Released $3,500,000,000 Surplus

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Department states that, since the German surrender and up through the end of July, it has released approximately $3,500,000,000 worth of surplus materials to the various disposal agencies.

Included among the items released in large quantities were $495,813 in drugs and medicines, including tannic acid, mercurochrome, peptone, phenol, and digitalis; and 1,419,628 ampuls of 20 c.c. chemical disinfectant (methyl bromide), that cost the army $1,432,-607.

Diamond Alkali Creates New Pittsburgh Office

The Diamond Alkali Company announces the appointment of B. H. Huffman as supervisor of the Pittsburgh district sales. Associated with him will be D. G. Hood and D. W. Powell as sales representatives in Pittsburgh and the tristate district.

The creation of the Pittsburgh district office under Mr. Huffman makes a total of fifteen district offices operated by the company and its subsidiaries. Other offices are located in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Houston, Omaha, and Painesville, Ohio.

Allocations, Limitations Other Controls Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

The past week has brought some additional relaxings of war controls on materials. The War Production Board has revoked a few more allocations. Several war food orders have been lifted. And even the Office of Price Administration has shown a little inclination to ease its controls.

Materials affected by the various agency actions on control orders are listed below, with the symbol of the applicable order and the date on which the action is effective:—

Aluminum (M-1-L), August 31; (price-control), August 31.
Animal oil (WFO 128), August 25.
Caffeine (M-300-89), August 31.
Chemical processing machinery (M-293, table 15-1), August 27.
Containers (M-293, table 17), August 27.
Glue, bone, extracted (M-300-8), August 31.
Glue, bone, green (M-300-8), August 31.
Glycerine (WFO-134), August 25.
Glycols (M-300-15), August 31 (date advanced).
Mercury (price-control), August 31.
Milk, dried (WFO-93), July 1 (retroactive).
Milk sugar (WFO-95), August 26.
Neat's-foot oil (WFO-128), August 25.
Theobromine (M-300-90), August 31.
Wool-fat (WFO-76), August 25.
Yeast, dry, activated (WFO-112), September 1.

WPB Chemical Unit Stages PPC Party

OPD Washington Bureau

A testimonial dinner was given by the Chemical Bureau of the War Production Board in the Statler hotel August 30 to Dr. Walter Whitman, deputy director, who is leaving immediately to resume his post with Massachusetts Institute of Technology. More than 100 members of the bureau, including a number of its former officials, attended to extend their best wishes and to present Dr. Whitman with a watch suitably inscribed.

The highlight of the evening was the handling of the function by J. C. Leppart, deputy chief of the inorganics branch, who, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced each of the speakers with verses sung by the entire gathering to familiar tunes, such as "John Brown's Body" and "Bicycle Built for Two." Dr. Whitman responded to the occasion with high praise to the bureau and to the chemical industry for a job well done.

Some of the old alumni who attended were Hugh Hughes, Arnold Smith, John Boyer, Warren Moyer, Donald Knapp, John Rodda, Ann Dudley, Hilda Doyle, and Alfred Fenderson, all well-known to the chemical industry for their past work in the bureau.

Notices were received by the entire staff of the Chemical Bureau August 30 that their services would be terminated by the end of the year. Layoffs preparatory to the closing down of the bureau will start within thirty days.

Penicillin Certification Regulations Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

Work has been completed by the Food and Drug Administration and representatives of the drug manufacturing industry on the drafting of regulations covering the distribution and marketing of penicillin and penicillin products under the penicillin certification authorized by Congress last month. Charles W. Crawford, assistant FDA commissioner, said that the regulations in the final, revised form were forwarded to Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, for his signature August 30.

Mr. Crawford praised the drug industry representatives highly for the co-operative effort they extended in putting the regulations in a workable shape and predicted that the industry would benefit from the regulations and find little hardship imposed upon it as a result of the regulations.

The regulations will become effective ten days after their publication in the *Federal Register*, which is expected immediately after they have been approved by Mr. McNutt.

How an Investment of Over

£150,000

by BRITISH COD LIVER OIL PRODUCERS (HULL) LTD.

produces a better cod liver oil for your requirements

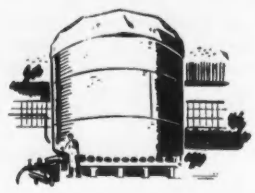
The cessation of hostilities in Europe now permits Britains' largest cod liver oil producers to resume their long distance fleet operations.

Superior cod liver oil can only be produced from superior oil-rich fish such as abound in the icy waters off Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen and other sub-Arctic regions.

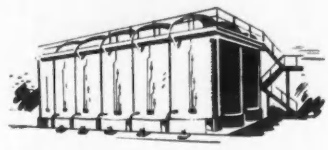
To seek out this cod, British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd. use heavy-duty trawlers that can steam 2000 miles to the best fishing grounds. Trawlers are equipped to extract the oil at sea immediately as the fish are caught. After gentle steaming, the oil is drawn off and stored in special cooling tanks below sea level.

Upon arrival at Hull, each trawler's production is run off into separate compartments on small collection boats and transferred by tank wagon to the company's refinery at Marfleet on the outskirts of Hull.

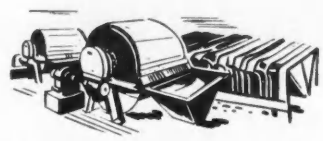
Here situated amidst rural surroundings the refinery processes the oil under the most sanitary conditions and under rigid scientific control. The buildings and equipment alone represent an investment of over £150,000.



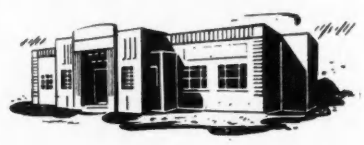
The initial blending and selection of the fresh oil is carried out in quantities of 250 tons by means of large 60,000 gallon mixing tanks to insure absolute uniformity of quality. The vitamin content of each filled tank averages 250 billion units of Vitamin A and 25 billion units of Vitamin D.



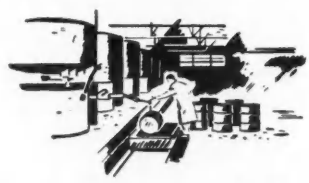
To meet production and marketing requirements, a large stock is always maintained. Row upon row of storage tanks are available for this purpose.



Medicinal oil must remain clear in cold weather. To insure this the oil is first frozen and the solid fat separated by modern filter presses and rotary filters.



Rigid control which begins in the Polar Seas and ends only with the final approval of the processed oil by the Control and Research Laboratories assures a more reliable, superior product. Complete equipment together with experimental animals for research and biological assay work are housed in a separate building.



From glass lined tanks the tested and approved oil is run off into bulk containers. Bulk filling is by weight.

* * * * *

As sole agents in the United States for British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd. the Industrial Chemical Division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. will be very pleased to receive your inquiries.

Sole U. S. Sales Agents

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.

155 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

Barium Tetraiodoterephthalate

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S. 2247880) as nontoxic, soluble, x-ray contrast agent.

2-Benzoylacetamido-3-ethoxydibenzofuran

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 540743) in making dyestuffs with the aid of esters of beta-ketocarboxylic acids and coupling with diazo compounds either in substance or on the fiber.

Betachloroallyl Crotonate

Chemical — New compound, offered (U.S. 2127660) as interesting in chemical research.

Calcium Cetylphenoxide

Petroleum—New compound offered (U.S. 2228653, 2228654, and 2228671) as interesting chemically to refining technologists.

Camphorylidene-bis-N-4-sulphanilamide

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S. 2237342) to have therapeutic value.

Diethyleneglycol Dibetaethylbutyrate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2229222) in lacquers.

Softening agent (U.S. 2229222) in lacquers.

Plastics — Plasticizer (U.S. 2229222) for plastic compositions.

Softening agent (U.S. 2229222) for plastic compositions.

3-Hydroxy-6-(betahydroxybetamethylpropoxy)thionaphthene

Dye — Intermediate (U.S. 2228753) for making indigoid dyes.

1-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-4-aminobenzothiazole

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (Brit. 517, 272) to be therapeutically useful.

Para-(4-butoxyanilin) Phenoxide

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2128-100) in making antioxidants for rubber by alkylating in the presence of an inert solvent and sufficient sodium hydroxide to maintain alkalinity.

Triethyleneglycol Dibetamethylvalerate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2229222) in lacquers.

Softening agent (U.S. 2229222) in lacquers.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2229222) for plastic compositions.

Softening agent (U.S. 2229222) for plastic compositions.

Tanners' Adviser

Helene L. Keiner, who severed her connection with Keiner & Co. some months back, has since formed H. L. Keiner Associates and is now conducting a foreign tanner's advisory purchasing service at 15 Moore street, New York.

Convention Ban Eased Further

OPD Washington Bureau

Further liberalization of the ban on conventions, group meetings, and trade shows by the War Committee on Conventions, will be effective September 3. To be provide (1) that State conventions and group meetings may now be held without the necessity of obtaining committee approval, provided attendance is confined to persons residing in or engaged in business within the State plus not more than twenty-five persons from outside; (2) that trade shows may also be held, after clearance with the committee, if attendance, exhibits, entries and exhibitors are drawn from within the State.

National and regional conventions and group meetings still require committee approval if the attendance exceeds 150 persons from outside the State where the event is held.

Squibb & Sons Shifts Division Managers

In a series of managerial promotions by E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York W. L. Arscott, for many years division sales manager for the Pacific coast, has been made field sales administrator, particularly for the Midwest and the Far West, with headquarters in Los Angeles. The Pacific division has been divided. J. E. Bell, formerly Northern division sales manager at Chicago, becomes sales manager in the South Pacific division; J. T. McAloon goes from the Northern California district sales managership to a similar post in the Central Pacific division; H. W. Wilkinson, formerly district manager at Los Angeles, has been made director of professional service on the Pacific coast.

P. A. Freeman, formerly division sales manager at Seattle, has been appointed division sales manager of the Northern division at Chicago. The Northwestern division will be known as the North Pacific division and will be in charge of A. J. Longpre, former district manager in the Northwestern division, who will maintain headquarters in the enlarged branch at 804 Sixth avenue, South, Seattle.

Cheplin Lab's Renamed Bristol Laboratories

Cheplin Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has been renamed Bristol Laboratories, Inc. It has been a subsidiary of the Bristol-Myers Company, New York, since March, 1943.

The original business was founded in 1923 as Cheplin Biological Laboratories. Later it expanded to produce parenteral and other prescription pharmaceuticals. In the past two years, it has developed a voluminous production of penicillin by the deep-tank fermentation method.

Officers of Bristol Laboratories are: —Chairman of the board, Henry P. Bristol; president and treasurer, Philip C. Sayres; vice-president and general manager, C. A. Willard; vice-president and secretary, Lee H. Bristol; vice-president and assistant secretary, Leonard S. Fulmer; vice-presidents, William M. Bristol, jr., Franklin H. Bivins, and Neulon Deahl; comptroller, Walter H. Kamp.

Polio Relief Gift

John L. Giles, vice-president of the Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., responded to a call for help from Rockford, Ill., in its plague of infantile paralysis, with a gift of DDT "Pestmaster" for the extermination of germ-carrying insects.

P.W. Crane Returns To du Pont Plastics

P. Willard Crane, recently connected with the explosives department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been made manager of the technical service section of the sales division of the company's plastics department. He was associated with the research activities of that department from 1928 to 1943, joining the Arlington research laboratory as a chemical engineer.

As research supervisor, Mr. Crane was in charge of important chemical and engineering projects on "Lucite" methyl methacrylate resin, "Butacite" polyvinyl acetal resin, "Plastacele" cellulose acetate plastic, nylon, and several plastic developments yet to be announced. He has a number of patents in the plastics field to his credit. In collaboration with R. T. Fields of the Arlington laboratory, he developed the Crane-Fields process for the manufacture of "Butacite" in continuous sheeting form for use in automobile safety glass and other flexible, shock-resisting laminates.

Hercules Powder Suspends Operation of Four Plants

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the Herclues Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has begun closing down the government-owned plants which it operates at Pulaski and Radford, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Louisiana, Mo. Maintenance men have started the job of putting the four plants on a "stand-by" basis, so that they can be activated within 120 to 180 days, should the occasion arise.

Badger Ordnance Works and Sunflower Ordnance Works, operated by the Herclues company, will continue on their present rocket powder production schedule unitil further notice.

Petroleum Junket Off

The house interstate committee has postponed indefinitely its projected trip to Europe to study petroleum, aviation, and several other matters. Committee members said they decided against the trip because Congress will be recalled sooner than had been contemplated.

George I. Finley, jr., has been appointed efficiency engineer of the glass division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Piedmont Textile Group To Resume Meetings

The officers and sectional committee of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists have set the first meeting of the section for October 13, in Charlotte, N. C. This meeting, which will be held in the Hotel Charlotte, will be the first held by the section in many months. Meetings were discontinued at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation and because of inadequate facilities for handling the large groups which attend Piedmont section meetings.

The October meeting will also be the annual meeting and will include the election for officers. The nominating committee for next year's officers will announce the nominations soon.

Reservations for rooms should be made direct to the Hotel Charlotte, which has agreed to set aside what should be sufficient space to accommodate our out-of-town members. Banquet reservations should be made through John B. Neely, Burlington Mills Corporation, Burlington, N. C.

Monsanto Makes Smith Foreign Dep't Head

Arnold H. Smith has been appointed director of the foreign department of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, succeeding Herbert M. Hodges. The promotion becomes effective October 1, when Mr. Hodges reaches the age of retirement. However, he will remain with the company with the title of overseas director until completion of a special mission to China, India and South Africa, and will then return to his native England with his long and interesting business career at an end.

Mr. Smith will be succeeded as assistant director of the foreign department by Marshall E. Young, formerly general export manager, who will accompany Mr. Hodges on his mission to open Monsanto agencies and appoint Monsanto representatives in the countries visited.

A graduate of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Mr. Smith entered the Monsanto rubber service laboratories, Akron, Ohio, in 1922, serving successively as technical sales manager and assistant sales manager. From 1930 through 1940 he was stationed in London, first as manager of the rubber chemical department and later as director of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. He was transferred to St. Louis in 1940 as manager of petroleum chemical sales, and in 1944 become assistant director of the foreign department.

Ores and Concentrates Water-Freights Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

An adjustment of water rates on shipments of ores and ore concentrates in bulk from Botwood, Newfoundland, and from Cuba, to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports has been announced by the War Shipping Administration.

Rate order 365 covering shipments from Botwood provides the following rates:—To Boston. $4.55 per ton; to New York, $4.80; to Philadelphia, $5.05; to Norfolk, $5.05; to Baltimore, $5.25, and to Gulf ports, $6.80.

Rate order 368 covering shipments from Cuba provides the following rates:—From Santiago or Daiquiri to one Atlantic port north of Hatteras, $4.45, to one Gulf port $4.20; from Moa Bay to one port north of Hatteras, $6.45, to one Gulf port, $5.60; from Antilla or Pastelillo to one port north of Hatteras, $6.15, to one Gulf port, $5.30; from Santa Lucia to one port north of Hatteras, $6.30, to one Gulf port, $4.55.

Beryllium Extraction Methods Described

Methods for extracting the lightweight metal beryllium from its ores and the preparation of the beryllium alloys which have played an important role in the war as parts of airplanes, ships, and armament, are described in a new Bureau of Mines publication. A copy of the publication, Information Circular 7326, "Extractive Metallurgy of Beryllium," may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Sales: 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of liquefied petroleum gases in 1944 amounted to 905,600,000 gallons, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Mines. This represented substantial gain over the total of 675,-233,000 gallons sold in 1943. The total of 905,600,000 gallons is that of comparable sales; when materials delivered for synthetic rubber components —first surveyed in 1944—are included, the year's total is 1,061,809,000 gallons.

Of the 156,209,000 gallons of liquefied gases delivered in the rubber program, 144,370,000 gallons was butane or related gases.

Comparable sales in 1944 and earlier years were as follows:—

	Gallons					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Butane	71,351,000	77,056,000	112,244,000	128,560,000	140,122,000	132,870,000
Butane-propane mixtures	69,020,000	123,348,000	219,252,000	301,917,000	312,683,000	448,882,000
Pentane	3,886,000	3,886,000	4,387,000	4,452,000	4,155,000	*
Propane	79,323,000	109,216,000	126,969,000	150,511,000	218,273,000	323,848,000
Totals	223,580,000	313,456,000	462,852,000	585,440,000	675,233,000	905,600,000

* Not available.

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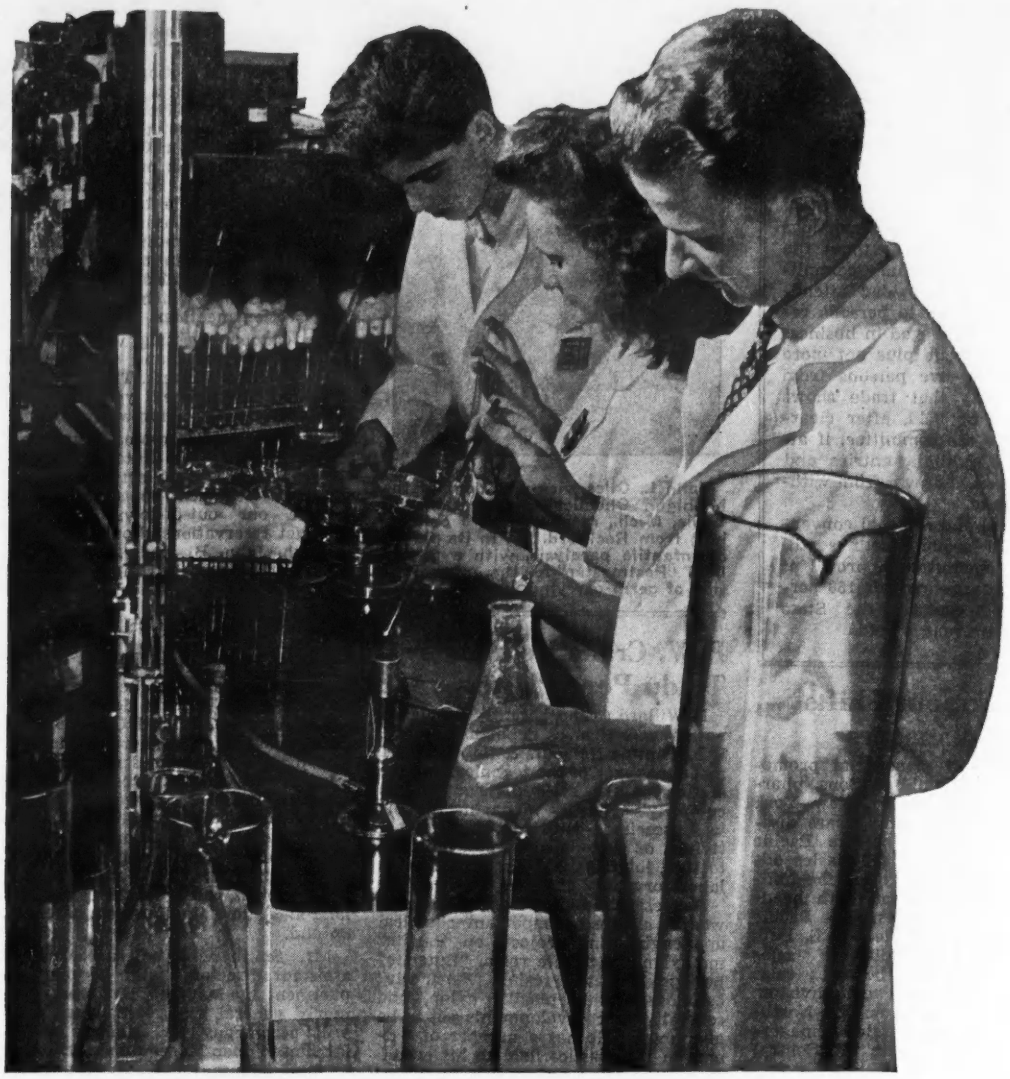

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MERCK VITAMINS

Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
(Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride)

Riboflavin U.S.P.
(Vitamin B_2)

Niacin
(Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.)

Niacinamide
(Nicotinamide U.S.P.)

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
(Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride)

Calcium Pantothenate
Dextrorotatory Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
(Vitamin C)

Vitamin K_1
(2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1,4-Naphthoquinone)

Menadione U.S.P.
(2-Methyl-1,4-Naphthoquinone)
(Vitamin K Active)

Alpha-Tocopherol
(Vitamin E)

Alpha-Tocopherol Acetate
Biotin

PURE VITAMINS

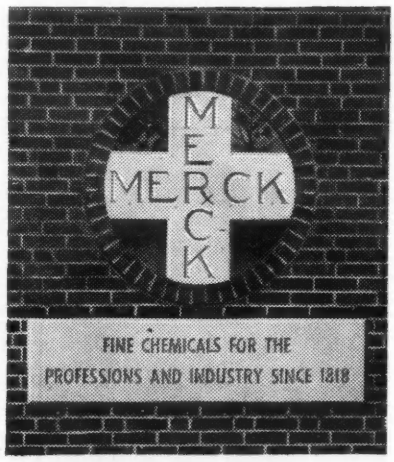
—products of Merck Research

Merck & Co., Inc. now manufactures all the vitamins commercially available in pure form, with the exception of vitamins A and D.

Merck research has been directly responsible for many important contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of individual vitamin factors in pure form.

In a number of instances, the pure vitamins may be considered to be products of Merck research. Several were originally synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories, and others have been synthesized by Merck chemists and collaborators in associated laboratories.

Because most of the known vitamins have now been made available in pure form, effective therapy of specific vitamin deficiencies can be conducted on a rational and controlled basis, under the direction of the physician.



MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 31, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

Acetanilide, tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .93 - —

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broomers, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50% cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[8] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[8] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.20
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd, N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.08
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls. dlvd. E.... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ¼c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 20,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 1.97 - 2.05
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.92 - 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 -
tanks .....lb. .11 -
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 -
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber etns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 -
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, th prices are the same as those for SD2? plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing c harge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authoris tion by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb .10½- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works. gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[4] refd., dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .79 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04

Alumina hydroxide, USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - 60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .55 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 159-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished. stand., dms.. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can. and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works. ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point...ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l.,. works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - —

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Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots....lb. .75 - 1.00
Separate dms., works....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Angelica dom atropurpurea root, bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
imported, natural, bls....lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls....lb. .21 - .22
Aniiin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs....lb. No stocks
Mexican, futures, bgs....lb. .23 - .23½
Syrian, bgs....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Antimony oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[2,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide...bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
Asbestos fiber, 7D, bgs., same basis..ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian ....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots....oz. 7.26 - —
Sulphate, bots....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. 1.06 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works....ton.95.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls....lb. .09½- .10
kgs....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys....lb. .26 - .28
Benzoyl peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works....lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots....lb. 3.00 - —
jars....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.58
fib. dms....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Important Notice

Effective September 1, 1945, the AMMONIA DEPARTMENT of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.) will discontinue the War Emergency practice of purchasing from its customers used STC (single-trip container) drums, except for such drums received at our Belle, West Virginia, Works supported by bills of lading showing a shipping date prior to September 1, 1945.

This statement of policy does not affect in any way the standard practice of refunding for the returnable type drums on which deposits have been collected.

Ammonia Department
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (Inc.)
Wilmington 98, Delaware

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Black, carbon,[1] channel, compressed; beads,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —

Charcoal (see C).

Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 -

Black dyes (see Dyes).

Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .93
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50

Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —

Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60

Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20

Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —

Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .86 - —
Cobalt,[8] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70

Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).

Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .53 - -
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 -
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluetag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks

Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —

Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10

Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —

Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —

Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] inuust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —

Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, lll., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1846- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —

Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½

Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 -
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 -
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd.lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 -
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45

Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.57

Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .37

Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00

Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½

Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70

Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .34
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00

SPOT DELIVERIES

TRIACETIN 87-99%

ZINC AND MAGNESIUM STEARATE
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
MENTHOL TECHNICAL

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Calcium chloride, liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.00

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .69
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¾
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .068
Resinate,[4] precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms. lb. 15¼-

Calcium silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .35
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Calcium sulphocarbolate, bbls.lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel,[4] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .52
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. .85 - .88
Canadian, futures, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .70 - .71

Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.09 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. .84 - .86
India, cs.....lb. .88 - .90
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .42 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis, less than 20, same basis, lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25¼- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bags.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24½
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23¾- .24¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
Acetate-butyrate, medium, 50-lb. ctns., 1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton.31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton.44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton.23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton.20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .88 - .9[illegible]
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95

ADVENTURES IN THE "MARGIN OF EXPERIENCE"
The Textile Industry
ARCHITECT OF FABRIC PROGRESS
The textile industry is now entering a new era of great promise. Not only are the traditional materials such as cotton and wool being given remarkable new qualities but entirely new yarns and fabrics are being "created" in whole cloth by those architects of fibres . . . the textile chemists.
As a result, textiles are performing many functions and solving many problems where their use had never been considered before. It is possible, for instance, to produce a fabric today that would resist fire, salt water, mildew, moths, perspiration, decay—and at the same time have a finer appearance and take dyes better.
These developments are rising out of that wide "Margin of Experience" which the textile industry has been building up for many years. It is a similar "Margin of Experience" in the field of electro-chemicals, which enables Niagara Alkali Company to give constantly improving service to the industries that use its products.
Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Paradichlorobenzene
Carbonate of Potash • Liquid Chlorine • Niathol

"This powder cures any disease!"

"COUNT PALMA'S POWDER" — magnesium carbonate — was sold as a secret panacea all over Europe during the eighteenth century.

Because the sale of this powder proved so lucrative, chemists everywhere tried to duplicate it. They not only succeeded in discovering its composition, but their experiments helped clear up much of the mystery regarding the true nature of magnesium.

Prior to this research, magnesium had been confused with other metals. The alchemists mentioned "magnesia" but the name seems to have been a very elastic one with them. In Pomet's "History of Drugs," published in 1712, "magnesia" meant manganese. It was not until the studies of Davy and Bussy in the nineteenth century that magnesium was clearly defined as a separate element.

Magnesium burns brilliantly when heated in air or oxygen, or even in carbon dioxide, emitting a brilliant white light. This light is rich in ultra-violet rays and consequently is highly useful in photography.

For more than three-quarters of a century, MALLINCKRODT has specialized in the development and production of magnesium compounds to be used in medicine and industry. For magnesium products of dependable uniformity and purity, **specify MALLINCKRODT Magnesium Acetate, Bromide, Chloride, Carbonate, Hydroxide, Phosphate, Stearate, Sulfate, Trisilicate, etc.**

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

78 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 5%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.08
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs...oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs...oz. .62 + .12½*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms...lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., fu- tures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs..lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd, dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .82 - .85
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Co, 50-gal.
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship, pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
blue, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .90 - .95
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs., 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, Ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs.....lb No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58¾
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —

Creosote oil, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1850
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] cgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .31
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —

Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lo. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., tons, works..lb. .55 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .65 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28¼
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).

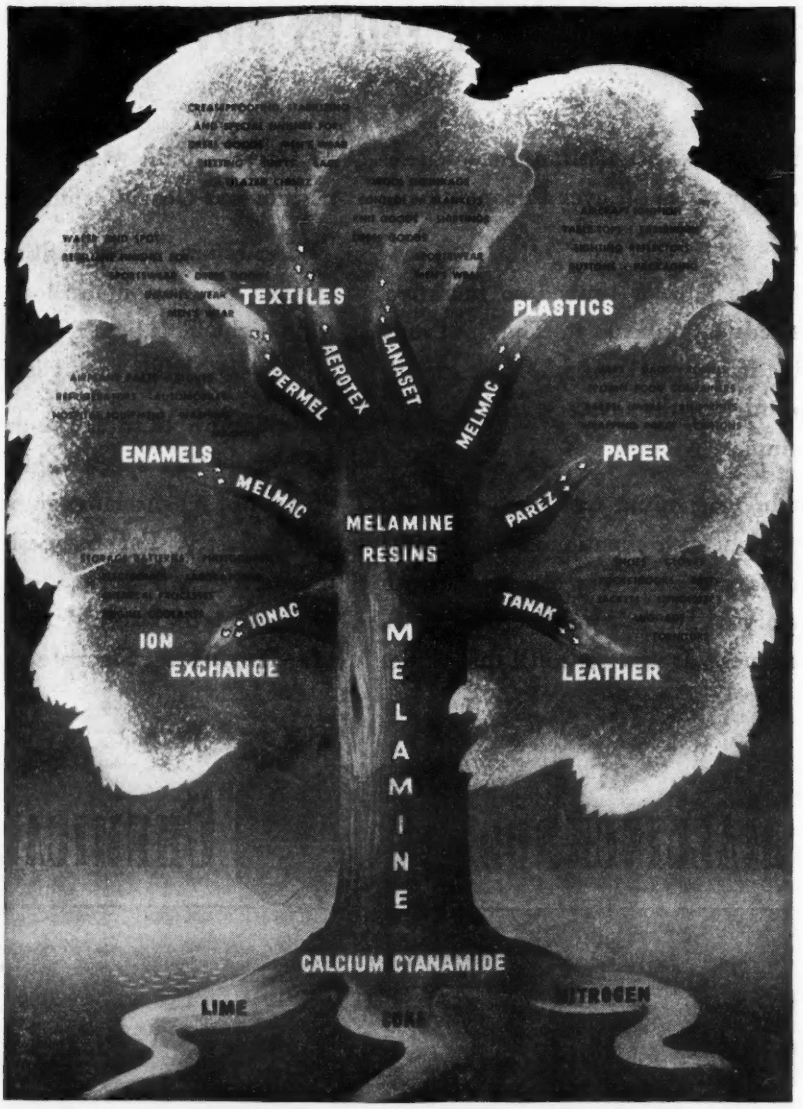
LIFE On The C

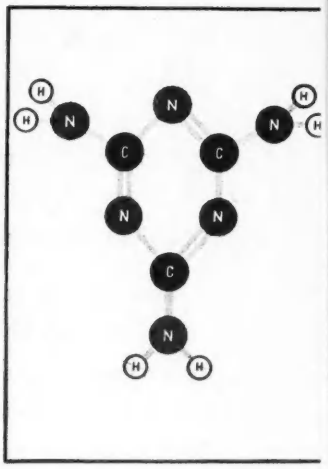
MELAMINE . . . CHEMICAL KEY TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

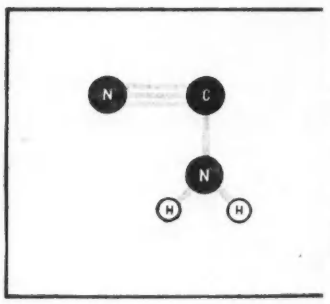
The history of melamine is as romantic as its uses are spectacular. First synthesized in the laboratory of Justus von Liebig in 1834, it was laid aside as too difficult and costly to make, and apparently of no practical value. It remained forgotten on chemistry's shelf for more than a hundred years until Cyanamid research undertook to develop its amazing possibilities. Its "rediscovery" by Cyanamid was both natural and logical. Melamine is a nitrogen compound, and Cyanamid long has been known for its work in taking nitrogen from the air and pioneering in the development of its derivatives.

Calcium cyanamide, for example, a direct nitrogen derivative, w used at first solely as a fertilizer. However, through Cyanam research it has proved to be a virtually inexhaustible source chemical progress . . . including melamine.

The complete story of melamine—this amazing chemical whi has already effected remarkable advances in the fields of plasti textiles, paper, leather, enamels, and the application of ion e change principles—is now available in a booklet, "MELAMINE We shall be glad to send you a copy on request.







(*Above*) **THE MELAMINE MOLECULE,** as t chemist sees it, is shown above, and t cyanamide molecule below. Free cyan mide is readily obtained from calciu cyanamide, but the fact that the mol cule grows in both size and complexi in its transition from cyanamide melamine leads to complicated produ tion problems. However, after years intensive development by Cyanami melamine is today economically man factured on a very large scale.

Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 8.50
laboratory grade, bots.			
100 grams		4.50	- —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast,	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02	- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2680-	.2909
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2880-	.3109
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2130-	.2359
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2180-	.2409
tanks, works	lb.	.2030-	.2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.48	- .51
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50	- .53½
tanks, works.	lb.	.46	- .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allo.,	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.69	- —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)			
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 90%, dms	lb.	.30	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.31	- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1925-	.2060
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.13	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs.,	lb.	No stocks	
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.06	- —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.55	- .56
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.45	- —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.56	- .58
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.52	- .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.46	- .50
dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons lb.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- .37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	69.50	- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
imp., NF, bls.	lb.	.52	- .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	- .60
reeds, cs	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1,			
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	5.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—

Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85	- —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	10.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6, cns.	lb.	7.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36	Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U.	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .90
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
307	Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365	Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68	- .70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.20
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401	Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.68	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .68
496	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.53	- 1.00
551	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .60
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

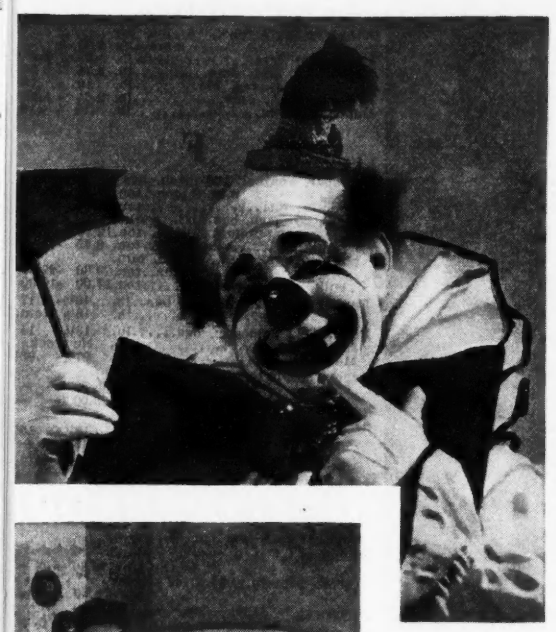
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

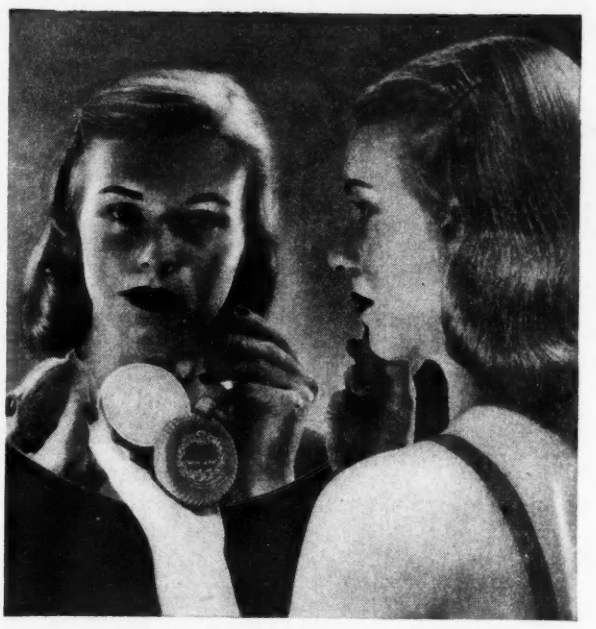
Black—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—				
7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.85	- —
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	- —
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
Yellow—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

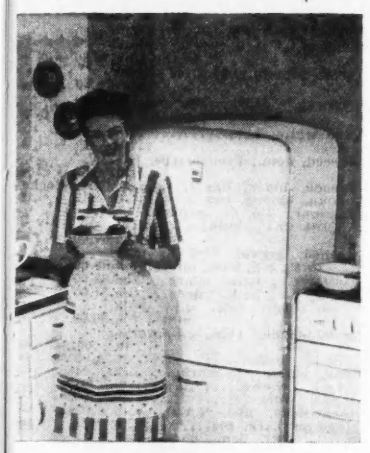
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
246	Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
909	New blue P	lb.	1.20	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- —
Brown—				
221	Bismarck brown G	lb.		
224	Resorcin brown Y	lb.		
235	Resorcin dark brown R,	lb		
332	Bismarck brown R	lb		
793	Phosphin			

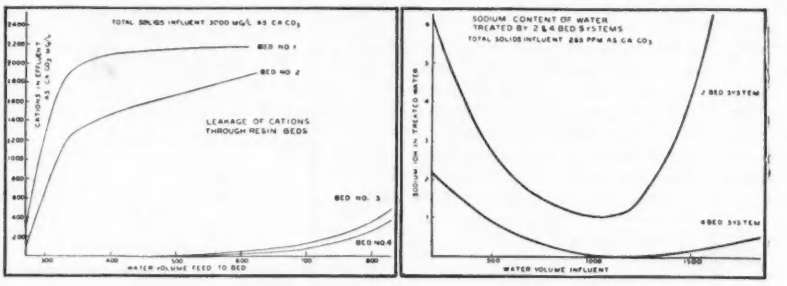
Chemical Newsfront







(*Above*) **"MAKE-UP" IS IMPORTANT** to grotesquely humorous Felix Adler, famous Ringling Bros. clown, as well as to women everywhere. Stearates impart a "clinging" quality and soft, fluffy texture to face powder. Other functions of stearates, "tailor-made" by Cyanamid, include their use as ingredients in lubricants and greases, in water-repellent compounds for textiles, and as mold lubricants and emulsion stabilizers.


TOTAL SOLIDS INFLUENT 3000 MG/L AS CA CO3
BED NO. 1
BED NO. 2
LEAKAGE OF CATIONS THROUGH RESIN BEDS
BED NO. 3
BED NO. 4
WATER VOLUME FEED TO BED
SODIUM CONTENT OF WATER TREATED BY 2 & 4 BED SYSTEMS
TOTAL SOLIDS INFLUENT 265 PPM AS CA CO3
2 BED SYSTEM
4 BED SYSTEM
WATER VOLUME INFLUENT

(*Above*) **"THE ION EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE AND ITS APPLICATIONS,"** a new technical bulletin containing full information on Cyanamid's Ionac** ion exchange materials with explanatory curves and diagrams, is now available on request.

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A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

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Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
637 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
663 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Meshylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .66 - —
151 Orange T.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
263 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .66 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .58 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 3.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.03 - 1.09
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.05
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

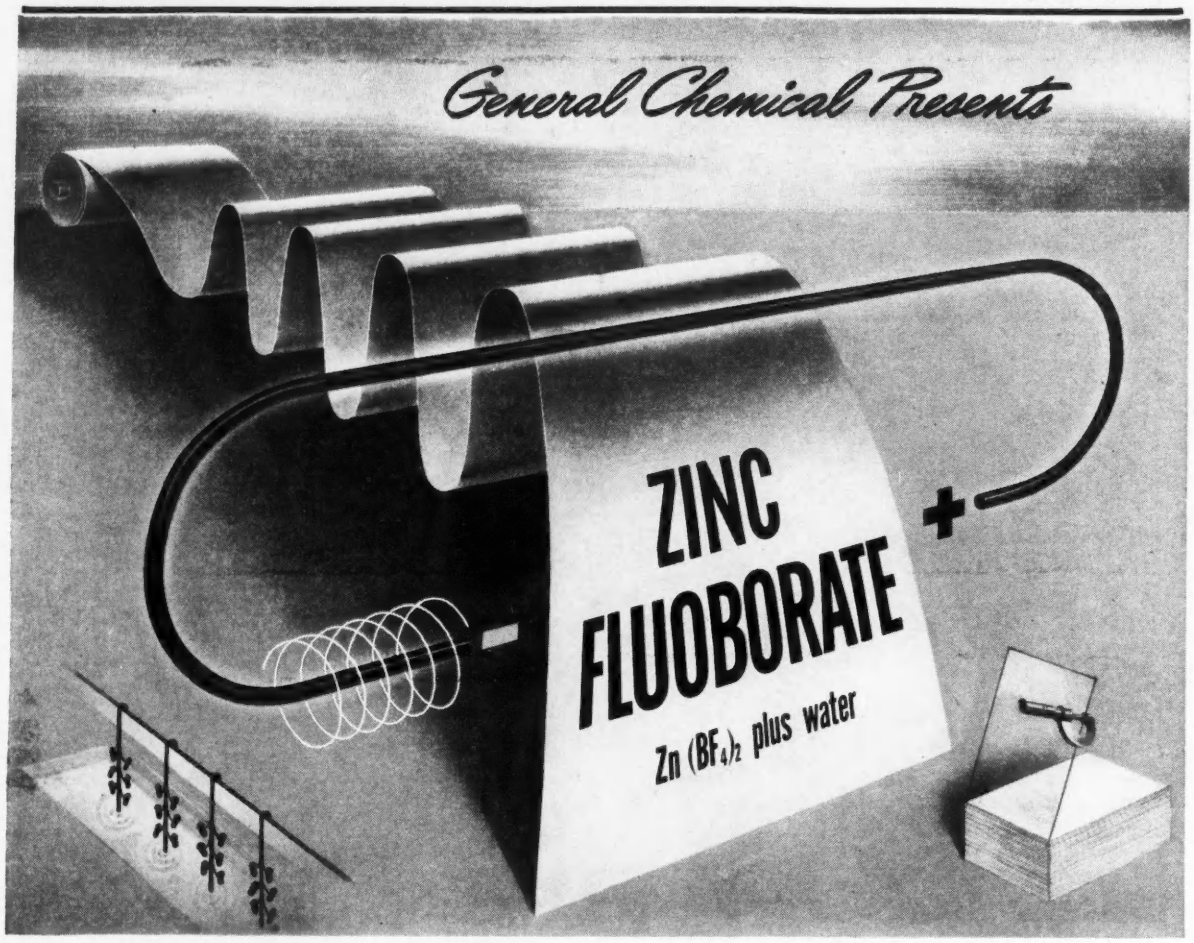
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .80 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Ether, synthetic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1270
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1320
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1170
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1330
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1380
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1230
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .36 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½ - .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorcethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb .15½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½ - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.80 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16½ - .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .13½ - .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾ - .08
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13¾ - .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½ - .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.18.50 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs. lb. .62 - .64
French, black, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15¼ - —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15¼ - .20
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½ - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼ - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½ - .19
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20¾ - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks



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For continuous plating of wire, cable, strip or sheet, Zinc Fluoborate is the "chemical of tomorrow." It demonstrates properties of high conductivity, high current density and ease of control so necessary to efficient and economical strip plating operations.

In addition, Zinc Fluoborate is proving particularly adaptable to tank or barrel plating of malleable and cast iron castings, since it gives excellent adherence and uniform coverage together with a lustrous finish.

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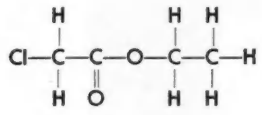
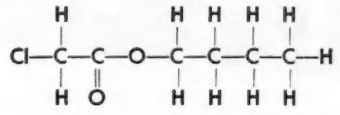
ETHYL CHLORACETATE



Appearance	Clear light straw to tan color, darkens somewhat from contact with steel.
Assay	Approximately 97% Ethyl Chloracetate
Acidity	0.6% Maximum as Monochloracetic Acid
Distilling Range	95% within 5.5°C. between 139°C and 147°C.

Note: Flash point { Closed cup.....125°F. / Open cup.....128°F.
Fire point.....131°F.

N-BUTYL CHLORACETATE



Appearance	Clear light straw to tan color, darkens somewhat from contact with steel.
Assay	Approximately 97% Butyl Chloracetate
Acidity	0.25% Maximum as Monochloracetic Acid
Distilling Range	95% in 11.5°C. between 175°C. and 189°C.

Note: Flash point { Closed cup.....155°F. / Open cup.....155°F.
Fire point.....161°F.

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Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0806
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., divd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .16 - .16½
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00

Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.06 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 35 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11¼- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —

Glycerin, ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18⅛- —
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17⅛- —
tanks .....lb. .16⅝- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. acid-yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 -19.00
oz. 20.75 -21.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —

Green, chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11 - .11¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21¼- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .13½- —
nubs and chips, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08¾- —
lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —

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Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's expanding service to industry—in the fluorine chemical field—includes alkali fluoborates . . . new chemicals for old and new jobs alike.

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"Cleaning fluxes" for light metal work...soldering and welding fluxes ...ceramics...metal hardening processes.

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL DATA

	AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE	POTASSIUM FLUOBORATE	SODIUM FLUOBORATE
Formula	NH_4BF_4	KBF_4	$NaBF_4$
Mol. Weight	104.9	125.9	109.8
Sp. Gravity	1.85	2.55	—
Melting Point (C°)	Sublimes	530°	Approx. 382°
Solubility—g/100g H_2O	$25g^{16°}$	$0.442g^{20°}$	$96g^{25°}$
	$39.1g^{40°}$	$6.27g^{100°}$	$133g^{40°}$
	$55.2g^{57°}$		$160g^{57°}$
	$95.0g^{100°}$		
Solubility in Alcohol	Soluble	Insoluble	Sl. soluble
Remarks	—	Decomposes at approx. 580°C	Melts with decomposition
Normal products of decomposition	—	$KF+BF_3$	$NaF+BF_3$

These Alkali Fluoborates are packed in wood barrels with liners. Potassium Fluoborate and Sodium Fluoborate are 350# net weight and Ammonium Fluoborate is 300# net weight.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Gum, copal, Philippine, Manila, pale chips, bold, same basis, lb.	.13	—
nubs, WCB, same basis	.13¾	—
seeds, dust, same basis	.08¾	—
SG, same basis	.10½	—
small chips, same basis	.11¾	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	.23¾	—
mixed, same basis	.17¾	—
chips, small, same basis	.12¾	—
cuttings of split, same basis, lb.	.19½	—
nubs, same basis	.18	—
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.		
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis	.35¾	—
A/C, same basis	.31½	—
A/D, same basis	.28¾	—
A/E, same basis	.25¾	—
B, same basis	.34¾	—
C, same basis	.28¾	—
D, same basis	.25¾	—
E, same basis	.18¾	—
F, same basis	.13¾	—
dust, same basis	.13¾	—
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l.	.30¾	—
2, bgs., same basis	.25	—
3, bgs., same basis	.12¾	—
chips, cs., same basis	.23½	—
dust, bgs., same basis	.13	—
seeds, cs., same basis	.17¾	—
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ½c. to ½c. higher.		
Elemi,[1] ns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port	.09½ -	.09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	.1185 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.	.1210 -	—
other points, same basis, lb.	.1285 -	—
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	.095 -	—
Euphorbium, cs.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	No stocks	
Ghatti, bgs.	.25 -	.40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	.15 -	.46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	.18 -	—
80%, same basis	.16 -	—
dust, same basis	.12½ -	—
nubs, same basis	.24 -	—
No. 1 extra, same basis	.34 -	—
superior, same basis	.31 -	—
No. 2, extra, same basis	.30 -	—
superior, same basis	.27½ -	—
No. 3, same basis	.23 -	—
x, same basis	.36 -	—
2x, same basis	.49 -	—
3x, same basis	.77 -	—
bush, assorted, same basis	.35 -	—
bold, same basis	.40 -	—
bright, same basis	.18 -	—
chips, same basis	.32 -	—
dark, same basis	.18 -	—
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb.	.20¾ -	—
extra, same basis	.25½ -	—
dust, pale, same basis	.20¾ -	—
extra, No. 1, same basis	.43 -	—
No. 2, same basis	.31 -	—
No. 3, same basis	.30 -	—
superior No. 1, same basis, lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, same basis	.31 -	—
No. 3, same basis	.22 -	—
3x, same basis	.65¾ -	—
4x, same basis	.66 -	—
5x, same basis	1.50 -	—
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ½c. to ½c. higher.		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	.60 -	.65
Mastic, cs.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	.50 -	.55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	.11½ -	.13
tears, cs.	.18 -	.30
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac,[1] casks	.97½ -	.99¼
Scammony, cs.	1.30 -	1.35
Talha, bgs.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	3.90 -	4.00
No. 2, cs.	2.75 -	2.85
No. 3, cs.	2.15 -	2.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	.06 -	—
powdered	.07¼ -	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.22.65 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.28.25 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.17.00 -	—
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.28.25 -	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.21.45 -	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.12.50 -	—
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.10.50 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.13.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald.	ton.13.00 -	—
Southard, Okla... frt. equald.	ton.12.50 -	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal.	ton.12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton. 8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald,	ton. 9.00 -	—
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works.	ton.12.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works,	ton.12.00 -	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	.57 -	.60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	2.95 -	4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	.46 -	.47
Helonias root, bls.	2.50 -	2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	.41 -	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	.40 -	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	.37 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	.36 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	.34 -	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	.32 -	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	.30 -	—
Hematine paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.17½ -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	.16½ -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	.15½ -	—
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	.14½ -	—
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	No stocks	
tanks, works.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	1.45 -	1.50
Henna leaves, bls.	.16 -	.17
powd., bbls., bxs.	.21 -	.22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3	.10½ -	—
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	.13 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3	.10½ -	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	.29 -	.55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	1.10 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	.24 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	.25 -	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	.35 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	.36 -	—
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3	.10½ -	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	.29 -	.55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	.25 -	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.	15.00 -	25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton. 4.50 -	4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb. .56 -	1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb. .10½ -	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb.		.03¾ - .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½ - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitrocellal, cns.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able. dlvd.	lb.	4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)		
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½ - .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½ - .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28¼ - —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, dms.	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
Methyl, dms.	lb.	5.75 - 6.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05½ - .06
djns., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb.		.70 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.59
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.15 - 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85 - .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½ - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.06½ - .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¾ - —

What goes into your product determines what your paint customers get out of it.

* * *

The features above are important, not only in use, but also in manufacture and on the dealer's shelf.

* * *

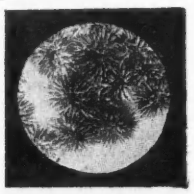
And you can get them ... all 14 ... in one pigment—Basic Carbonate White Lead. White Lead not only has these properties itself but imparts them to mixed paints in well-balanced proportion.

* * *

Many of White Lead's advantages stem from its noteworthy ability to form "lead soaps"—as described under the photomicrograph at the right.

* * *

Our technical staff is at your service to explain how to fit Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. Secure the benefit of our vast experience which includes 28 years of continuous outdoor paint testing at our Sayville, L. I., test station.



Lead "SOAPS" make your paint a better paint...

The photomicrograph at the right shows the "lead soap" formations to which many of White Lead's paint-making properties are traceable. Characterized by a fibrous structure with multiple projections radiating from a central core, these soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film. Thus they help make a more completely bonded film, having greater toughness, elasticity, adhesion and weather resistance.

The tendency of white lead to combine with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and consequently mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* WHITE LEADS

OPD—9-3-1945 22

INSIDE NEWS

SEPTEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1945

Industry Uses Enzymes to Make Syrup Sweeter, Fruit Juices Clearer

Remember the muddy-looking cider which used to appear around Halloween time? It's now largely replaced by a golden-colored, appetizing apple juice, free from discolorings and sediment. Remember cloudy, particle-filled Concord grape juice and wines? They too are also clearer today. Credit this to industry's use of pectinol enzymes by which permanent clarity is also made possible for citrus, peach and blackberry juices.

You probably recall from school days that enzymes are mysterious and complex chemicals. Their name is derived from the Greek "en" meaning "in" and "zyme" meaning "yeast." As this implies, enzymes are catalytic in character, speeding up chemical changes without themselves being consumed by the reaction. Being purified natural products themselves, they enhance the delicate flavoring of the original fruit juice and leave the vitamin and mineral content unimpaired.

Another enzyme has been brought to wide commercial use because of the prevailing sugar shortage. This particular enzyme helps convert the familiar corn syrup to one which possesses more than twice the sweetness of the original syrup.

The soft and pliant leather which we now have in belts and shoes is mainly the result of an enzyme action. For many years the tanning industry was forced to rely on a vile-smelling liquor involving the fermentation of dung and causing waste and spoilage of large stocks of raw leather. But, as a result of the development of the enzyme bate, oropon, tanners now have control over this "bating" process, eliminating bad working conditions and greatly reducing the spoilage of hides.

Normally, enzymes work at the temperature of living organisms, and, when used commercially, their action can be stopped at will by raising the temperature when the desired work is done. At the laboratories of a leading American producer of industrial enzymes, the fungi are grown to form "seed" which are "sown" on an appropriate medium under carefully controlled temperatures, and finally "harvested." The culture is then dried, ground and the enzyme extracted for commercial use. Enzymes are soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

However, comparatively little is known about the actual chemical structure of enzymes; and even the way they work is not known in detail. Chemists find that the enzyme is produced by certain molds in nature, and they know that by handling the enzyme in certain ways they will get predetermined results.

Certain laboratory-cultured fungi or nonflowering plants similar to mushrooms have been found to yield enzymes. These enzymes are "harvested" from the fungi and are today known to turn wood into sugar, sugar into fat, to help make buttermilk, cheese, beer, sweeter sugar syrups, clearer full-flavored wines and ciders, stronger textiles, and better leather goods and paper products.

Today, the pectinol enzymes are performing wartime jobs. With transportation facilities greatly overtaxed, fruit juices are being evaporated and concentrated to save shipping space. Through the use of pectinols, more complete concentration is achieved at faster rates of speed through the elimination of the pectic substances occurring in fruit tissues as part of the sap and cell wall.

As wartime chemical research helped discover enzymes for giving clarity to fruit juices and develop other desirable industrial processes, wartime packaging research helped develop tin containers to meet the most rigid battlefield requirements. These parallel developments are sure to provide a *better* product in a *better* container when can production and distribution restrictions are lifted. 1069

More Milk Tests for Lactic Acid

Lactic acid forms only a very small proportion of the acids produced when milk is subjected to relatively high temperatures, as in canning. For that reason, high lactic acid content, that is, high for the small amount of total acid present, indicates an undesirable condition in the raw milk from which the canned product is derived, and determination of lactic acid is advocated as a quality control test. 1070

Quick Tomato Paste

Tomato paste processed at 210 to 220 deg. F., while moving at high velocity in continuous streams through tubes in a heating chamber, cooled immediately thereafter to 190 to 200 deg. F., and filled into sterilized cans, maintains its color and body, according to a recent patent.

Sealed cans must be inverted immediately to insure sterility in the headspace. It is claimed that paste of 30 to 65 percent solids can be produced readily in the apparatus described. 1071

Keeping Water Clean

Outwitting algæ where large quantities of water are used for temperature control, pasteurization or washing, is complicated by the fact that these plant organisms have practiced for millions of years the trick of adaption to environments that changed in physical and chemical characteristics. Temperature extremes do not faze them. Abrasion resistance of a high order is built up in their slimy coats. Chemicals that at first seem destructive are soon tolerated. But the little plants break down under the stress of cyclic adaption.

In nature, changes in environment tend to follow a slow drift, developing more and more of the same thing. When the drift is interrupted, adaption is made more difficult. So if two different types of chemicals, each destructive to the algæ on first application, are used alternatively, changing each time as a tolerance seems to be established, algæ can be kept out of industrial water.

One pair that can be used has one member containing sulphates and silicofluorides, while the other utilizes pentachlorophenol and cresylec acid. 1072

Controls Stem End Decay in Citrus Fruit

USDA and Texas Agriculturists found an organic compound of mercury to be beneficial to control stem end decay of lemons and other citrus fruit. This compound is a poison, yet the rinds of lemons are used in grating for lemon pies, and pieces of lemons are placed in various beverages and specialty dishes. Now, a report is available to show that the mercury can be easily washed off. This process leaves no mercury in the pulp or in the peels of the lemons. A method was prepared for testing the mercury solution used to dip control this citrus disease. 1073

Eliminates Aquatic Weeds

Orthodichlorbenzene has been found to be very effective in the elimination of aquatic weeds. Single treatments have eliminated weed growth in irrigation canals for periods up to six months. Regrowth has been delayed or retarded. Varying characteristics of the water, such as salinity and hardness, are believed responsible for the occasional variation in effectiveness of the treatment. The material is applied in the form of an emulsion. It is said not to harm crops or canal bank vegetation. Livestock are reported not to drink water containing sufficient quantities of the chemical to be harmful. 1074

Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis...lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .55 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.lb. .86 - .88
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.lb. .23 - .34
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks...gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0756
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07875
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., trcs.lb. .15 22½- —
prime steam, trcs.lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bls.lb. .29 Nom
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.lb. .60 - .65
select, bls.lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12¼- —
cryst., bbls.lb. .12¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.lb. .13¼- —
Lead, arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.lb. .19 - .23
standard, paste, cns., c.l.lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.lb. .06 - .06¾
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l.lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.lb. .21 - .25
½-lb. ctns., l.c.l.lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.lb. 2.80 - —
jars.lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Lead, naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.lb. .10¼- —
other points.lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.lb. .10¼- —
other points.lb. .09¾- —

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Peanut Crop Promises Greater Industrial Use

A more further utilization of the peanut crop is announced. After the oil is extracted the high protein meal, used for livestock feed, has been found to have even greater industrial use as adhesives, coatings and sizings. After the protein is extracted from the meal the waste liquor, formerly a nuisance in streams and sewers, has been found to contain 1% sugar. This treated with a food yeast yields a protein feed valuable for its vitamin content. This same yeast, Torulopsis utilis, has been used successfully in treating the waste of sweet potato starch mills. 1075

Preserving Nuts

Preserving quality in minor ingredients is a constant food plant problem. It is particularly so today when new sources of materials must be utilized.

Nut meats for use where sugar is not objectionable, can be sterilized by dipping in boiling 50 to 75 percent sucrose solution, with 1 percent salt added, followed by drying in hot air. Treated nuts should be stored in sterile glassine bags at room temperature and 42 to 50 percent relative humidity until used. Refrigerator storage destroys crispness. 1076

Fertilizers Improve Tomato Crop Quality

Using fertilizers increases crop yield. But growers have observed that it may also improve crop quality. Now research horticulturists prove these observations have a basis on cannery tomatoes. Fertilizer treatments not only increased yields but also made each ton of tomatoes more valuable because of larger percentage in the U. S. No. 1 grade. 1077

Table Oil From Shade Tree

An ornamental tree, now coming into use for shade on cacao plantations in Brazil, has been found to yield from the seed 22% oil with a clear, pleasant odor making it desirable for table use. The tree, Clitoria racemosa, is being introduced by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden. 1078

How Smooth Is Smooth?

Plastics and light are combined in a new method that the Bureau of Standards has developed to tell how smooth are smooth metal surfaces. Smoothness of surface finish is particularly important to food plants where apparatus must be kept clean and sanitary. 1079

Plasticizer for Synthetic Rubbers

A patented plasticizer specially developed for synthetic rubbers is used along with the customary fillers and other ingredients. 1080

Technical Topics

SUBMERGING OIL FOR MOSQUITOS—Hydrocarbon oil of a highly cyclic nature, having a specific gravity at least as heavy as water, is claimed to be more efficacious than a floating oil for the extermination of mosquitos and other insects during their water-dwelling phase. The reason is that the submerging oil does not have the fault of the floating oil which is difficult to maintain as a continuous film, as it must be to be effective. 1081

SPEEDY STERILIZATION—A patent has recently been issued for rapidly rotating a sealed can of liquid about its axis to increase heat transfer to the contents. This makes it possible to heat and to cool the contents rapidly enough to obtain the benefits of "flash" heating, while protecting the product from exposure to the air. In evaporated milk, the speed-up in sterilization prevents cooked flavor and carmelization. 1082

MOTHS FOR PERFUME—The Gypsy moth, serious insect pest of the orchard, may have a valuable economic use to make it worth breeding instead of killing. English scientists have discovered that a benzine extract of the abdominal tips of the female indicate a valuable use in perfumery, particularly as a perfume fixative. 1083

PREVENTS OIL FOAMING—Polymerized dihydrocarbonsilicones are declared to be effective, even when present to the extent of but 0.1 percent, in preventing and breaking foaming in aviation lubricating oils. Similar claims are made for hydrocarbon silicates in a recently issued patent. 1084

SOY BEANS FOR BABIES—According to recent research, strained green soy beans have been shown to have good nutritive value and other characteristics that favor their inclusion in baby foods. Previous use of soy beans for babies has taken the form of the curd or milk from the dried beans. 1085

NEW INDUSTRIAL STABLE CHEMICAL—A new industrial chemical claims a stability and melting point sufficiently high that products made from it may be used at more elevated temperatures than those from phthalic anhydride. 1086

SUNTAN CREAM—A newly discovered suntan cream is reported to function excellently in absorbing ultra-violet light, and in filtering out sun rays dangerous to the skin while passing the desired tanning rays. 1087

SUPERIOR LIQUID DRESSING—A new formula for liquid belt dressing has been developed, and it is said to result in a distinctly new, superior liquid dressing. 1088

TREATMENT FOR LOCKJAW—A new method of preparing a tetanus toxin aimed at the prophylaxis and therapy of lockjaw is reported. 1089

ELIMINATES HEAD LICE—Lauryl thiocyanate, in oil solution, is now being offered for the extermination of head lice. 1090

BE SURE OF YOUR VITAMINS—Beta carotene is advised for use as a standard in vitamin A determinations. Those made with U. S. P. reference cod liver oil No. 2 may be from 30 to 44 percent above the actual values, due to instability of the vitamin in the oil and to variations in potency. This much overoptimism in estimation of added vitamin A could reduce a seeming safety factor to a deficit. 1091

WATERPROOF COATING RESISTS FIRE—A new resilient waterproof coating is on the market which is said to be unusually resistant to extremes of temperature, acid fumes and fire. It is designed for use on roofs, walls, and other exposed surfaces. 1092

TURN IN EMPTY CANS—Cans are moisture-proof, rust-proof, germ-proof containers which are indispensable in protecting supplies wherever our men are fighting. Empty tin cans are important war weapons. Don't throw them away. *The sooner every available empty tin can is turned in, the quicker final victory will come!*

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0780- .0788
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.81 - .83
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.06½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.06¼- —

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¾- .11⅞
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¾- .12⅞
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼- .48
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼- .48
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - 14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .8
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .15
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .17
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.05 - —
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —

Lime, chemical, hydrated, Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.6% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 - —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¼ -
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .05¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .06 - —
other points.....lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09 - —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —

Lithopone,[1,6] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½ - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾ - —

Lithopone, titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —

Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½ - .44½

Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin..lb. 12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30

Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½ - —
kgs., c.l, Zone 1.....lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾ - —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones, Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —

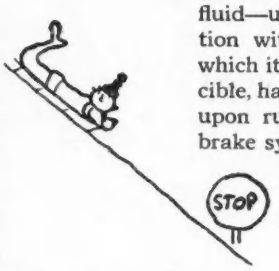
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 68.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, futures, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton. 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,5] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 67.50 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,8,4] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½ - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½ - .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt alld..lb. .30½ - —

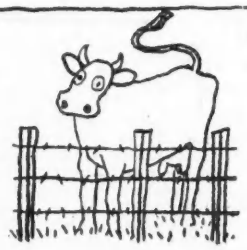
DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Diacetone Alcohol is miscible in all proportions with water . . . with most organic solvents. Because of its high boiling point and slow evaporation rate it is generally used as an active slow-drying solvent.

As a solvent, Diacetone blends readily with nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate in lacquer and thinner preparations . . . where it contributes blush resistance. Generally speaking, it is also a good solvent for natural resins and gums.

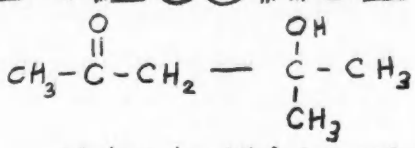


Diacetone is used as an ingredient in hydraulic brake fluid—usually in combination with castor oil with which it is completely miscible, has a minimum effect upon rubber parts in the brake system, high boiling point, low vapor tension, and low freezing point.



Diacetone is a satisfactory vehicle for organic fungicides and wood preservatives for the impregnation of fence posts and wood to be exposed to conditions of decay.

Inquiries about possible use of Diacetone in your processes are welcomed



Molecular Weight 116.16

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity 20°/20° C. . . . 0.938 to 0.941
Color . . . . . Maximum 25 platinum cobalt (Hazen) standard
Water . . . . . No turbidity when one volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Bé. gasoline at 20° C.
Acidity (other than carbon dioxide) . . Maximum 0.01% calculated as acetic acid
Distillation Range . Distillation range is not included in our specification for diacetone alcohol because it is no indication of purity. Diacetone alcohol slowly reverts to acetone when distilled at atmospheric pressure. But it can be readily distilled at reduced pressure without appreciable decomposition if temperature is maintained below 120° C.
Water Solubility . Miscible with distilled water in all proportions without turbidity
Weight . . 7.83 lbs. per gal. at 20° C. (approx.)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Several of the physical properties of diacetone alcohol are given in the following table:

Specific Gravity 20°/4° C. 0.9382
Boiling Point . . . . . 166° C. (approx.)
Melting Point . . . . . −44° C.
Viscosity at — 1.8° C. . . . . 7.8 centistokes
— 2.7° C. . . . . 8.1 "
— 15.0° C. . . . . 15.3 "
— 30.9° C. . . . . 43.6 "
— 42.7° C. . . . . 128 "
— 49.5° C. . . . . 298 "
(super-cooled liquid)
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup . . . . . 151° F.
Tag Closed Cup . . . . . 138° F.
Vapor Pressure at 0° C. . . . . 0.14 mm. Hg.
10° C. . . . . 0.36 " "
20° C. . . . . 0.84 " "
30° C. . . . . 1.8 " "
Refractive Index, N_D^{20} 1.4232
Coefficient of Expansion . . . 0.000533 per °F.
Solubility . . Miscible in all proportions with water. Miscible with hydrocarbons.

Azeotropic Data: Diacetone alcohol forms a constant boiling mixture with water. This mixture boils at 99.8° C. and contains approximately 12.7% by weight of diacetone alcohol.

For further properties and uses communicate with either of the addresses below

SHELL CHEMICAL Division of SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION
100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO 6, CALIFORNIA
R.W. GREEFF & CO. Eastern Sales Agent 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11

Methyl, acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.. same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis.. gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[3] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld...lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 90 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder,[1] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. ..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morphine hydrobromine, 5 ozs.oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 5.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.46
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .0640- .0660
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.57.00 - —
J2, same basis.....ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroline, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —

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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

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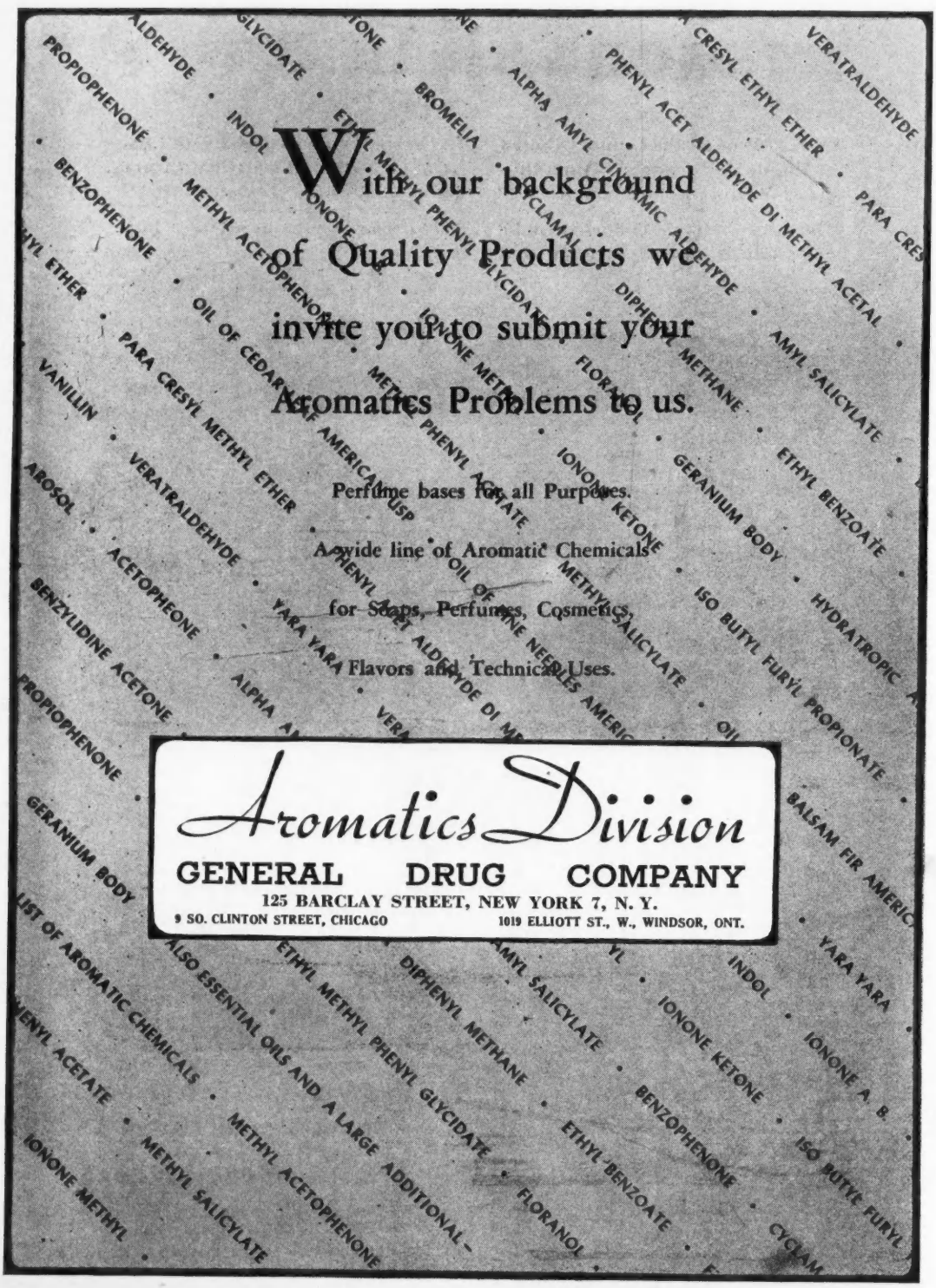
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[8] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,8]6 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l.. G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - 140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -12.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb. 14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 15.75 - 16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., cl., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¼
Oil, castor, cold-pressed, USP dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., cl.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. 16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
lc.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb. 17.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax. dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12⅝- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
Oil, corn, foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 16.50 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 17.50 -17.75
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard oil (see grease oil.)
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. 16.00 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.....lb. 12.50 13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1520- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock. 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra...lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago.lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅞
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1573



Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Oil, pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	No prices
import, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	6.75 - 7.00
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.10 - 7.35
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans,	lb.	.1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.13½- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..	lb.	.15⅞- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16⅝- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17⅛- —
dms., Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.

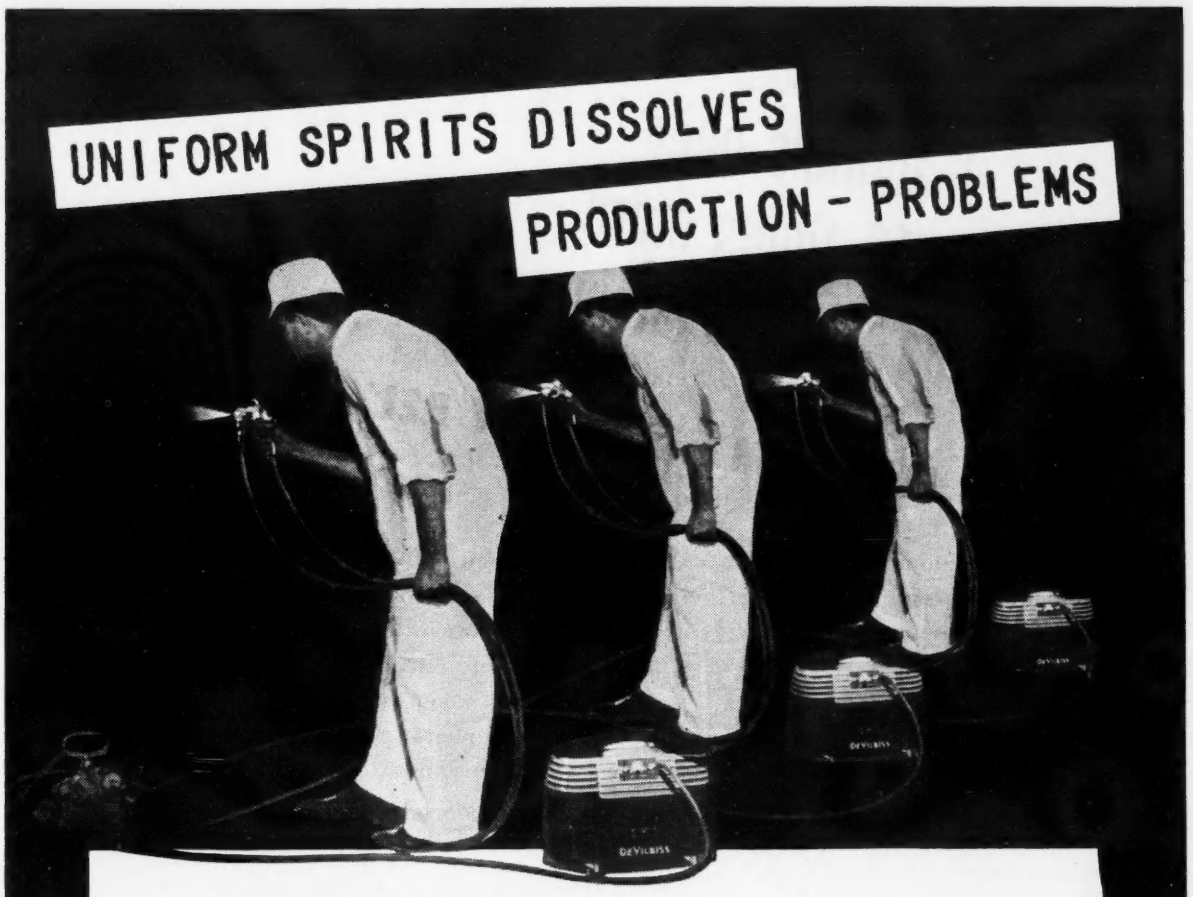
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300- —
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.23 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296-.1335
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks	lb.	.1393- —
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks.	lb.	.1438- —
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[6] crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	30.00 -32.00
Whale,[8] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	.1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.31 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.32 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l.	gal.	.34 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.42 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.47 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco,	gal.	.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.49½- —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.57 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.60½- —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.72 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.74 - .77
Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, tung).		
Wormseed,[1] cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago	lb.	.1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots,	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 -13.65

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline, toner[1]	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.	lb.	.41 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12⅛- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12⅜- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
other points	lb.	.12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.13½- .14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08¾- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.35 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	.43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .43½
Spanish, bgs.	lb	.46 - .47
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼- —



SUN SPIRITS . . . Helps Prevent Mixing-Troubles, Produces Dependable Paints and Varnishes

When solvents rise and fall in solvency-power, production-delays are often the result.

When volatility varies, evaporation-losses and fire-hazards also vary — drying-time changes, as the paint is sprayed or brushed on.

You can speed-up your production and eliminate shutdowns for reworking, with a good, reliable brand of spirits that doesn't vary from week to week or from month to month.

In the mixing-room, or in thinning out, uniform quality in spirits will help you maintain smooth production-schedules, will help keep up with record demands for paint and varnishes, now and in the days to come.

Sun Spirits has high solvency for both natural and synthetic resins. Specifications are carefully controlled to rigid standards. Shipments — by drum or by tank-car — are carefully protected so as to reach you free of impurities. For complete data, call the Sun man near you. Or write direct to

SUN OIL COMPANY • *Phila. 3, Pa.*

Sponsors of the Sunoco News-Voice of the Air—Lowell Thomas

SUNOCO SUN INDUSTRIAL PROD

OILS FOR AMERIC

Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	- —
120-122 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520-	—
123-124 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0560-	—
127-129 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585-	—
128-130 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585-	—
130-132 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0615-	—
132-134 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0640-	—
135-137 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0715-	—
140-142 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0810-	—
146-148 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	- —
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works	lb.	.43	- .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, xgs., wks.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	- —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.16	- .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units.		.59	- .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	- —
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½-	.07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10	- —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050-	—
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100-	—
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop., bgs.	lb.	.34½-	.35
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	.22½-	.46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
imported, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782-	.0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876-	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926-	.0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
snow, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾-	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	- —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.80	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.81	- 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06	- 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	- 1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	- 1.22
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
Petroleum ether, lab. grade, 40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.08½-	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	- —
light	bbl.	1.20	- —
diesel	gal.	.04	- —
stove dist.	gal.	.05	- —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½-	—
No. 5	bbl.	.95	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾-	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	- —
No. 14-16	bbl.	.97	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	- .07¼
No. 2	gal.	.07	- .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06¾-	.07⅛
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	- 07⅛
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.97	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72	- —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.62	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞-	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼-	—
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06¼-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1150-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1380-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1430-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220-	—
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.1320-	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½-	—
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½-	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis	gal.	.22½-	—
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228	- —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	- —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½-	—
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 234 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07⅛-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.25½-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞-	.10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07⅞-	.10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09⅛-	—
Xylol solvent (see Xylol petroleum solvent).			

If animals need 5 to 10 times more "Capa" than Thiamin

MAY HUMANS SAFELY RELY ON LESS?

Though the human requirement for Calcium Pantothenate is still uncertain, the "Capa" requirement of five animal species has been established.

Each of these species requires approximately five to ten times more calcium pantothenate than thiamin.

The best available estimates* of the human requirement for "Capa" fall into the same pattern of five to ten times more "Capa" than thiamin.

Until the need for calcium pantothenate in human nutrition is more clearly determined, shouldn't the already established ratio between the thiamin and pantothenate requirements of experimental animals be taken into consideration in producing pharmaceuticals containing calcium pantothenate?

As the pioneer producers of Calcium Pantothenate, the Nopco Chemical Company is prepared to supply this increasingly appreciated B-Complex factor in the two forms found most satisfactory in meeting pharmaceutical requirements.

- CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY-NOPCO is a *pure, white, odorless, crystalline, 100% active salt.*
- dl-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE-NOPCO is *a white, odorless, powder form, guaranteed 49% active, and capable of effecting a 20% saving in price.*

IMPORTANT—NOPCO also offers Beta-Alanine, important ingredient in pantothenate production.

Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco**

Dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco**

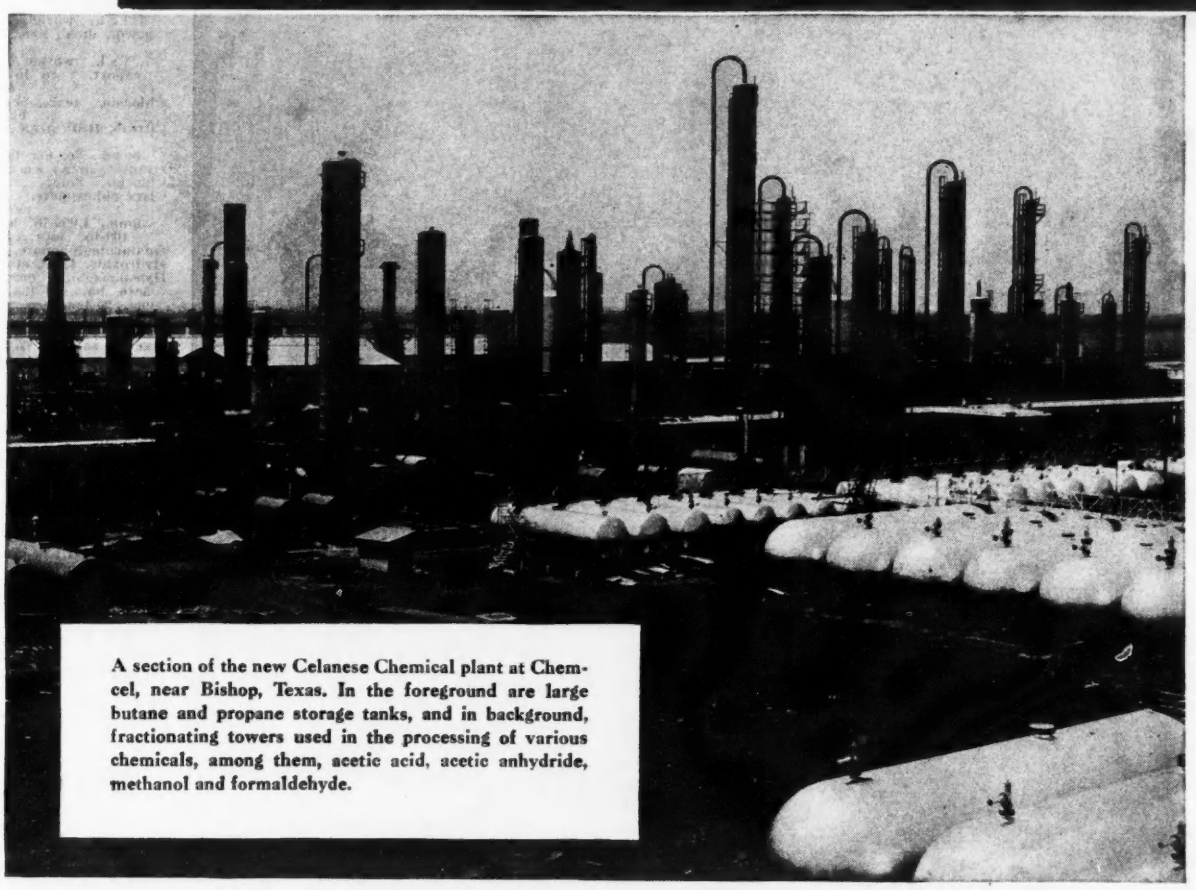
* *Bibliography on request.*

** *Products of* **NOPCO CHEMICAL CO., HARRISON, N. J.**

A SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Pioneer producers of calcium pantothenate—natural A & D concentrates and Rice Bran Concentrate...a naturally rich source of calcium pantothenate.

Celanese* Chemicals



A section of the new Celanese Chemical plant at Chemcel, near Bishop, Texas. In the foreground are large butane and propane storage tanks, and in background, fractionating towers used in the processing of various chemicals, among them, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, methanol and formaldehyde.

Where practical research is governed by the end use

THE MODERN Celanese chemical plant, now in operation at Chemcel near Bishop, Texas, greatly enlarges the production facilities for Celanese organic chemicals. The expanse of fractionating columns, towers and collector tanks reflects the growing importance of this phase of Celanese operations and the research responsible for its development.

This modern plant is located near major sources of natural gas. From it will come an important list of organic chemicals for industrial uses: lacquers, plasticizers, resins, adhesives, solvents, cleaners, rubber, paints, drugs, preservatives, plastics...

PLASTICIZERS

ORGANIC PHOSPHATES

LUBRICANT ADDITIVES

INTERMEDIATES

DYESTUFFS

Especially noteworthy are facilities for producing such important chemicals as acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, formaldehyde, methanol and butadiene.

The contribution of synthetics to industrial processes has greatest practical effectiveness when end uses are known and objectives anticipated. That is why the Celanese research staff welcomes inquiries in terms of specific objectives. Celanese Chemical Corporation, *a division of Celanese Corporation of America,* 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • TEXTILES • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l. ,works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-pile, washed, dried, 70%-68%, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis.long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
South American, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., wks. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lbs. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

THE UNITED STATES NEWS
PAINT
Protective cans for paint.....For polishes, as well
Paper cups for in-plant meals.....And kitchenware that's swell
ARE ALL MADE BY CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
There isn't enough space here to describe all the things made by Continental today.
Our Paper Division alone, for example, makes not only paper cups but paper and fibre containers of all types and sizes. And the products packed in these dependable, protective containers range from cottage cheese to chemicals.
Making war products is the main job of all our divisions today. But when the war is won, keep your eye on Continental and on Continental's trademark. You'll be seeing the Triple-C on more and more quality products in industry and in your home.
★ ★ SALVAGE EVERY TIN CAN ★ ★
Products and Divisions of Continental Can Co.
100 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS: Metal Containers · Fibre Drums · Paper Containers · Paper Cups · Plastic Products · Crown Caps and Cork Products · Machinery and Equipment.
OPERATING DIVISIONS: The Container Co., Van Wert, Ohio · Keystone Drum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. · Boothby Fibre Can Division, Roxbury, Mass. · Mono Containers, Newark, N. J. — Plastics Division, Cambridge, Ohio. Bond Crown & Cork Co., Wilmington, Del. Cameron Can Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.
FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES: Continental Can Company of Canada, Limited, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Canada · Sociedad Industrial de Cuba, S. A., Havana, Cuba.
KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — FOR PACKAGING AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
...ne in "REPORT TO THE NATION," every week over CBS coast-to-coast network.
Here's the latest in Continental's series of ads. Each message suggests how Continental's increased facilities and wider resources can bring you the most satisfactory all-round packaging service you ever had. Look for this series full-color in leading national magazines—Time, Newsweek, U. S. News, Business Week, Fortune. Keep your eye on Continental, and on the Continental trademark, too! It stands for one company with one policy—to give you only the very best in quality and service.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
transparent, mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅛- .06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net). flask. 125.00 -130.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 + .13¼*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

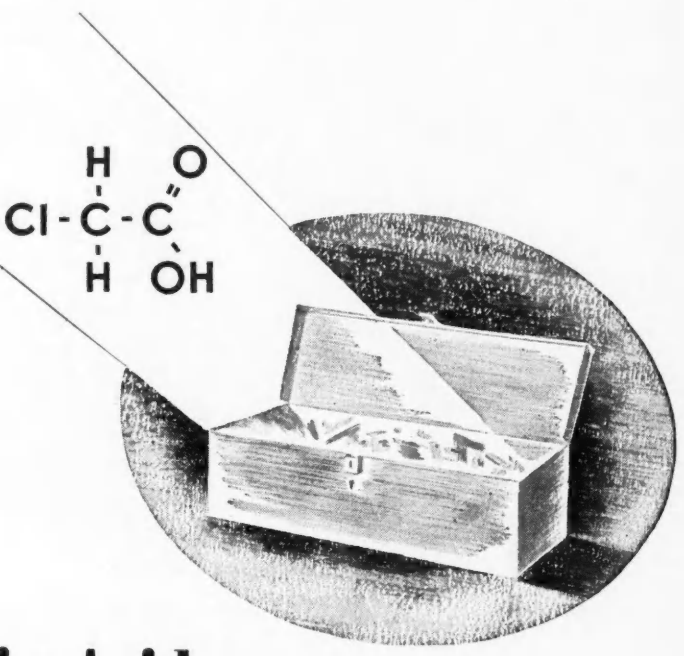
R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c. El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Red, rosin toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, B. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09⅝- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis...lb. .08¾- —
85% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Red, phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls...lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02⅜- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo. 200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.36 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.42 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.48 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.91 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,8] bbls., works.....lb. 10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).

ONE OF 96 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY



Monochloracetic Acid

Ingenious Instrument for Your Chemical Tool Kit

Monochloracetic Acid is a chemical with "replaceable parts." As such, it is a valuable tool for the building of many organic compounds. Its chlorine atom is active and easily replaced, so that the acetic acid group may readily be introduced into other chemical combinations. Moreover, its carboxyl group is also reactive, opening up still other possibilities in organic syntheses.

Here are a few of the well-known products that Monochloracetic Acid is helping to make:

Barbiturates	Theophylline
Coumarin	Aminophylline
2,4-Dichlorphenoxyacetic Acid	Thiocyanates
Indigo and other dyes	Vitamins

This widely used intermediate is ready to take on still other synthesizing problems. As an established producer of Monochloracetic Acid, Dow welcomes your inquiries.

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New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago
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Pharmaceutical
Chemicals

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..
ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.37.00 -38.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls., ship. point..lb. .69 - .69
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05½
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher. Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton.19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
Saltpeter, dbl., ref., powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. 46 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lif. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
Silica, hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works..... ....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .356
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .0
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls, c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Official U.S. Navy Photograph

Columbia keeps its fleets of Chlorine and Caustic Cars

IN ACTION!

Typical Records . . .

Chlorine Car PPGX 217—
8,742 miles in delivering to eight different industries within 118 days.

Chlorine Car PPGX 223—
8,639 miles in 98 days, also to 8 industries.

Caustic Car GATX 32934—
12,615 miles in 140 days, 14 different industries.

Caustic Car GATX 32941—
10,026 miles, delivering to 18 industries in 140 days.

One of the highly important factors in our Navy's successes has been the maintenance of the various fleets at sea for an extraordinarily high percentage of time. Officers fly back to bases in advance of their fleet's return, for example, to assemble supplies for immediate loading.

Columbia, too, speeds the turnaround of its fleets of special cars. Inspection, reconditioning and loading are handled with all possible dispatch in order to increase the productivity of every car.

Customers and carriers have co-operated in speeding turnarounds and rolling up the miles for a most impressive record for these fleets. This continued teamwork, especially while demands on transportation facilities remain high, will be repaid in the delivery of greater volumes of these essential war supplies

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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY • COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA
Chicago • Boston • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • New York • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Philadelphia • Minneapolis • Charlotte • San Francisco

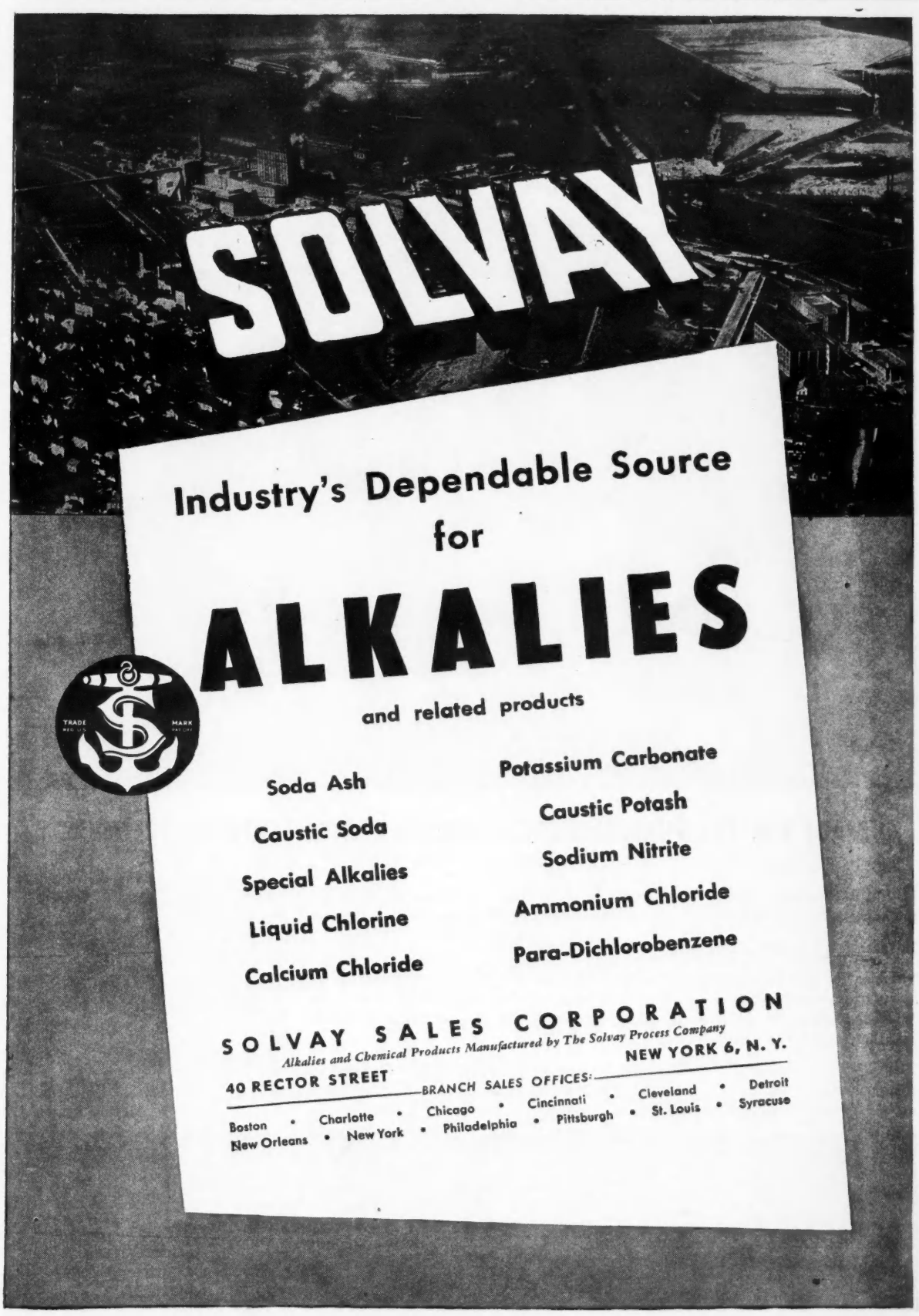
COLUMBIA ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Sodium Bicarbonate • Liquid Chlorine • Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) • Calcium Chloride • Soda Briquettes
Modified Sodas • Caustic Ash • Phosflake • Calcene T(Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) • Calcium Hypochlorite

Soda caustic, solid, l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP. cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.67
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[7] anhyd., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .82 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.60
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —

Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP. dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Soda tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, coml, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34

Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-float, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —

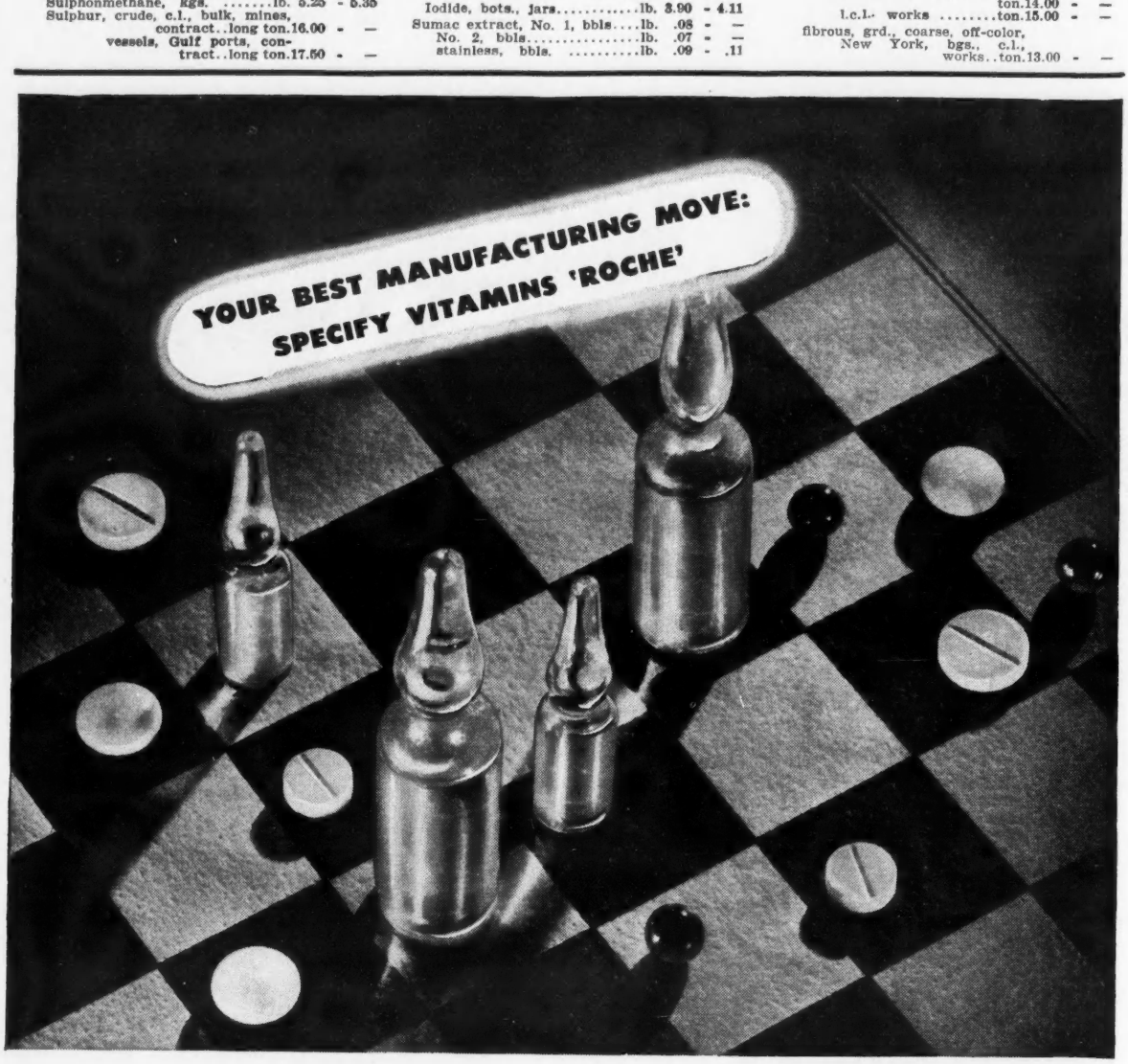


Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¾
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida.. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms.. c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ¼c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .28¾
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .94 - .99
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works, lb. .08 - .09½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .86
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[4] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[4] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,4] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. 63½- —
Straits .....lb No stocks
Oxide,[4] bbls.....lb 54 - .65
Tetrachloride,[4] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .36
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,8] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base, [1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol (toluene), 2° indust., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,4] USP XII, 100 ozs. tins, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .52 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.



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If you use bulk vitamins in the making of any pharmaceutical product, you know the importance of having a source of material of quality and potency beyond question.

In specifying Vitamins 'Roche' you are assured precisely that.

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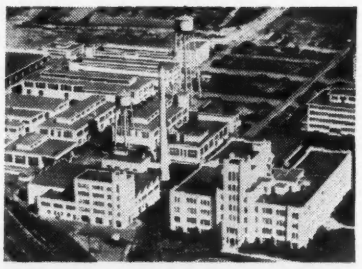
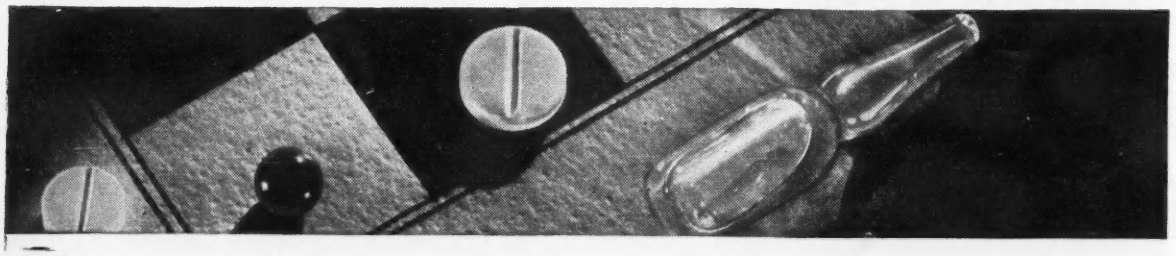
That is why your best manufacturing move is to specify vitamins 'Roche'—for thiamine hydrochloride, riboflavin, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, alpha-tocopherol acetate, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, calcium pantothenate.



HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC.
Vitamin Division, Nutley 10, N. J.



Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns. works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethyloipropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Sulphate-wood, ret. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs....a.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., ngs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms.. works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1,5] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Wax, bees, crude, Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots...lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. 72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77½- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
Wax, ceresin, dom., 150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots.lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90%%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 98%%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mash, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. 20 23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb 50 60

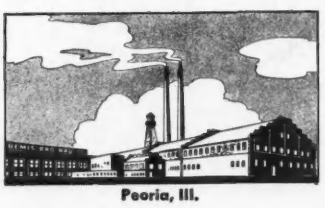
Maybe we've been too Modest

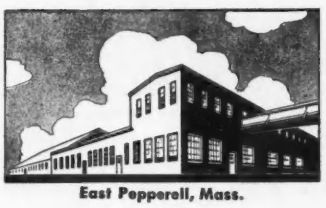
ABOUT BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING SACK FACILITIES

For years, Bemis has been a leading manufacturer of multiwall paper shipping sacks. Six plants, strategically located north, south, east and west, have given Bemis customers the advantages of flexibility and capacity in production.

During the war, this flexibility and capacity, plus the Bemis system of planned production, has enabled us to do a big war job. Yet, in addition to supplying multiwall paper shipping sacks to our Armed Forces, Bemis has made an unusual record in fulfilling shipping promises and maintaining quality for its regular multiwall customers.

When you need multiwall paper shipping sacks for old or new products, think of Bemis. It pays to be a Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sack customer.

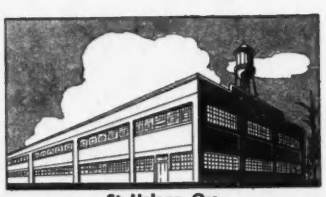

Peoria, Ill.


East Pepperell, Mass.

Mobile, Ala.

San Francisco, Calif.

Wilmington, Calif.


St. Helens, Ore.

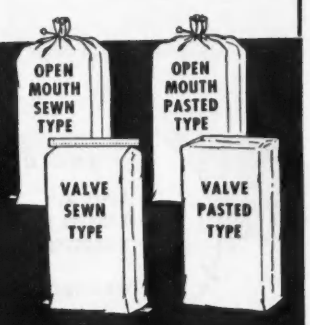
Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sacks

6 PLANTS

Peoria, Ill. · East Pepperell, Mass. · Mobile, Ala. · San Francisco, Calif. · Wilmington, Calif. · St. Helens, Ore.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

OFFICES: Baltimore · Boston · Brooklyn · Buffalo · Charlotte · Chicago · Denver · Detroit · East Pepperell · Houston · Indianapolis · Kansas City · Los Angeles · Louisville · Memphis · Minneapolis · Mobile · New Orleans · New York City · Norfolk · Oklahoma City · Omaha · Orlando · Peoria · St. Helens, Ore. · St. Louis · Salina · Salt Lake City · San Francisco · Seattle · Wichita · Wilmington, Calif.



X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, tank-cars, dlvd. E..gal. .26 - .27

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
50 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, l.c.l. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[7] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tech., gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Zinc dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms..lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
Calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .0585- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,fl,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06¼- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls.. works..ton.75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

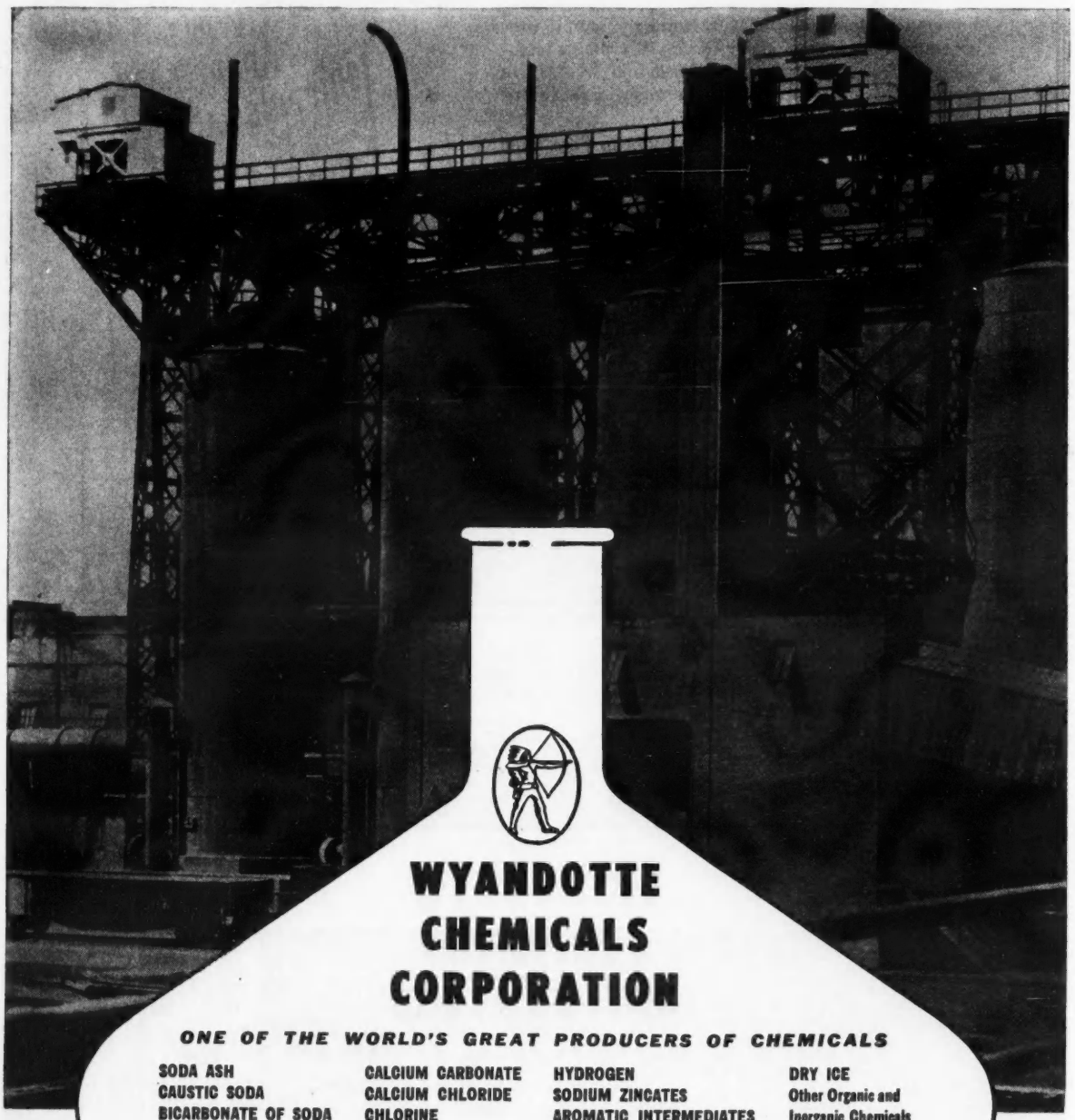
Synthetic Resins
and other Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abetate in Current Market Quotations)
Acryloid, A-10, bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
1-10-drum lots.....lb. .37 - .38
B-72, bbls., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
1-10-drum lots.....lb. .45 - .46
C-10, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
1-10-drum lots.....lb. .29 - .30
F-10, bbls., c.l.....lb. .46 - —
1-10-drum lots.....lb. .47 - .48
Acrysol, C-9, bbls., 1-10-drum lots..lb. .24½- .25
ER, bbls., 1-10-drum lots...lb. .50 - .58
Acryloid and Acrysol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in the following States and cities:—New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.
Amberlac B-94 (80% in xylol), bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
80-X, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
81-X, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
80-MT, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Amberol, phenol formaldehyde type, F-7, light, bbls., c.l., lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
dark, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
F-71, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
F-77, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
K-12-A, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
B/S-1 light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
dark, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
M-88, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
M-93, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —

LIMESTONE INTO CHEMICALS

These 135-foot kilns of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation at Wyandotte, Michigan, handle many hundreds of tons of limestone every day. From the grey-white rock rich in calcium carbonate come soda ash and other basic materials which are the sources of the long list of Wyandotte chemicals.



WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PRODUCERS OF CHEMICALS

SODA ASH · CAUSTIC SODA · BICARBONATE OF SODA · CALCIUM CARBONATE · CALCIUM CHLORIDE · CHLORINE · HYDROGEN · SODIUM ZINCATES · AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES · DRY ICE · Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION • Michigan Alkali Division • Wyandotte, Mich.

FOR WAXES

DIAL REctor 2-2953-4-5

WAXES FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS
HIGH M. P. HARD WAXES
CARNAUBAS AND SUBSTITUTES
JAPWAX SUBSTITUTES INSULATING WAXES
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
BEESWAXES AND SUBSTITUTES
AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES
LAMINATING WAXES: DIPPING WAXES
OZOKERITES AND CERESINES
MONTAN SUBSTITUTES
ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.
217 Broadway NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Factories Brooklyn—Bayonne—Dunellen
AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES in U. S. A. and Canada
WAXES PREPARED TO INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS
WAX AND OIL DIVISION

For specifications apply

WAX AND OIL DIVISION

ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.

ESTABLISHED 1925

217 Broadway, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

Factories:
Brooklyn - Bayonne - Dunellen

AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES in U. S. A. and Canada

Amberol, phenol formaldehyde, 226, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
ST-137, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33½-	—
ST-137X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
HH-1 (70% in toluol), bbls., cl.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.35 -	—
resin, maleic type, 800, extra light and light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
801, extra light and light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
801-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
806-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
808, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
820, bbls., c.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
925, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
926, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
750, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.27½-	—

Amberlac and Amberol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destintion on shipments of one barrel or more in the following States and cities:—New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.18½-	—
single dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16 -	—
single dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—

B

Bakelite, phenolic, BJ-15408, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.24 -	
single dm. and less.	lb.	.24½-	.27
BR-10433, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.37 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.37½-	.40
BJ-15408, ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.24 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.24½-	.27
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.18½-	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.19 -	.21½
phenolic resins, rosin reactive, XR-15775, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.33½-	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.34 -	.36½
XR-15778, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.50 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.50½ -	.53
glycerin reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., ton, works,	lb.	.28 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.28½-	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.28½-	.31
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., ton, works,	lb.	.15 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.15½-	.18
BR-13260, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.37 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.37½-	.40
liquid types, C-9 resins, oil modified, BR-14590, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.26 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.26½-	.29
XR-15780, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.34 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.34½-	.37
BR-16640, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.34 -	—
Bakelite phenolic resins, liquid-types, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening BR-254, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.33 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.33½-	.36
phenolic, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.31½-	.34
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.37 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.37½-	.40
BR-17700, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.32½-	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.33 -	.35½
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.29 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.29½-	.32
BR-9434, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.25½-	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.26-	.28½
BR-9476, dms., non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.29 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.29½-	.32
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., ton.	lb.	.36 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.36½-	.39
BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.32 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.32½-	.35
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.30 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.30½-	.33
Bakelite, phenolic resins, oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.346 -	—
single keg and less, works.	lb.	.351 -	.376
BR-2175 (MTO), non-ret. kegs, ton, works.	lb.	.38 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.38½-	.41
resin-baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.30 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.30½-	.33
BV-8966 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.20 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.20½-	.23
BV-10673, ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.35 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.35½-	.38
BV-16607 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.212 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.217 -	.242
3962-X, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.277 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.282 -	.307
BK-16700, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.27 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.27½-	.30
non-phenolic, XK-16624, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.23 -	.25½
resin modified, BR-2072, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.23 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.23½-	.26
BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.22 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.22½-	.25
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.18 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.18½-	.21
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.18 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.18½-	.21
dispersion resin, phenolic, BK-phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3180, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.45 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.45½-	.48
XR-4557, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.45 -	—
single dm. and less, works.	lb.	.45½-	.48
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., ton, works.	lb.	.18½-	—
XJ-10433, ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.37 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.37½-	.40
liquid types, C-9 resins, lacquer types, XJ-16580, ret. dms., ton.	lb.	.26 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.26½-	.29
XR-15840, non-ret. dms., ton, works.	lb.	.34 -	—
single dm. and less.	lb.	.34½-	.37

Bakelite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant or warehouse; minimum transportation charges prepaid on units of standard drums or over to destination in United States except as follows:—add 1c. per pound for delivery to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Made-to-order materials marked (MTO) are those which are not stock materials (not stocked because of changes that occur in physical properties when stored for any length of time) and which therefore have to be manufactured upon receipt of orders and allocation of raw materials.

Beckacite, 1100 M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
1102, M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.15½
1112, WG-N, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17 -	.17½
1116, K-1, dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
1123, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K, dms.,	c.l.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.16½
P-405, N-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17
1110, N-M, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17
1111, WG-N, No. 1120, M-K, dms., l.c.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Beckamine, P-2, works, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.12½
P-138, works, dms., c. l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	.23
P-196, dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½-	.27
P-198, accelerator, works, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	.29
P-354, works, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	.21½
P-364, works, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.14
Beckopol, 1400 M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.20½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5 (80% M.S.), dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 -	.28
No. 24, 4-5L (80% toluol), dms., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 -	.35
Beckosol, solid, No. 36, 4-5 (60% toluol), dms., c.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.40

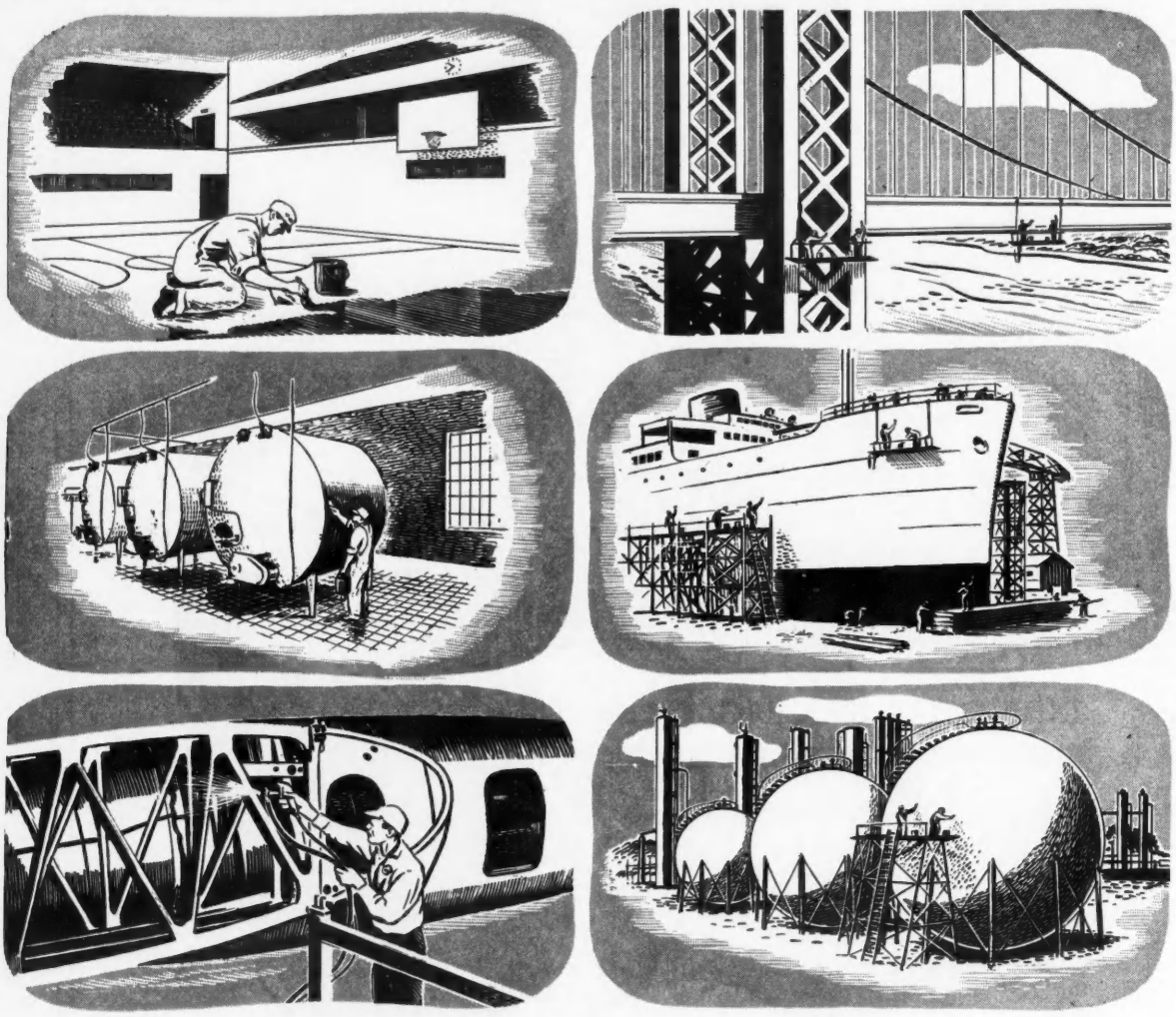
C

Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. dms., net weight.	lb.	.06¼-	—
BX, net weight	lb.	.06¼-	—
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾-	—
9	lb.	.06½-	—
MS	lb.	.10¾-	—
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10¾-	—
RH	lb.	.10¾-	—
RS	lb.	.10¾-	—
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾-	—
1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾-	—
W col. ½	lb.	.13½-	—
1	lb.	.12½-	—
1½-2	lb.	.11½-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½-	—

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees C., and grades AX and BX are shipped in steel drums, with the two last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Duraplex, A-25, 60%, bbls., c. l.,	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—



BR-9432—a truly GENERAL-PURPOSE resin

YESTERDAY, BAKELITE resin BR-9432 enabled you to meet Bureau of Ships Specification 52-R-11 (Int.) *completely*. And NOW, BR-9432's outstanding qualities give you the opportunity to offer notably superior coating products to a large number of fields. BAKELITE resin BR-9432 is truly a *general-purpose* resin, suitable for floor varnishes, seals, and enamels; structural steel primers and top coats; aluminum-pigmented coatings; coatings for magnesium alloys; and finishes for general industrial application, in either air-drying or baking types.

BAKELITE resin BR-9432 is a pale 100 per cent phenolic resin of uniformly high quality. It can be formulated with any of the drying oils to provide good through-drying coatings with outstanding durability. Its low volatility reduces kettle losses during processing. Properly formulated, coatings based on BR-9432 have excellent chemical resistance, infinite tolerance for mineral spirits, and stability with basic pigments.

Write Department 95 for Technical Bulletin E-5, which gives detailed information about BAKELITE resin BR-9432. Formula suggestions are also available upon request.

BAKELITE COATING RESINS

TRADE-MARK

TRADE MARK

BAKELITE CORPORATION

Unit of

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

30 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Duraplex, A-27, 60%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
C-45, 60%, bbls., c. l.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
C-45, LV, 100%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24¾-	—
C-49, 60%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
AL-210C, 100%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—

Duraplex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in the following States and cities:—New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30 -	—

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
22-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
33, c.l., any quantity, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
562, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
660-N, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
750, any quantity, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
2185, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
2195, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
2600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
3172, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
4040, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
4052-B, any quantity, dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
5141, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—

F

Flexalyn solution, non-ret. black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.1325-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.1475-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.1975-	—
C, non-ret. black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.1175-	—
10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.1250-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.1400-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.1900-	—

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.08 -	—
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs. works.	lb.	.35 -	—
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36 -	—
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.38 -	—
up to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52 -	—
No. 202, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.41 -	—
Geon polyvinyl resins, 200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
up to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.58 -	—
No. 203, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.45 -	—
up to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.60 -	—
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works.	gal.	2.47 -	—
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works.	lb.	2.62 -	—
1-3 gals., cns., works.	gal.	2.82 -	—

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.

J

Jozite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).

K

Kopol, 500, esterfied, D-B, c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	.23
501, fused, c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	.21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable light-gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
28, non-returnable light gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
33, non-returnable light gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller containers, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo. Prices are dms. included, not returnable.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 and 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Millwaukee.	ton.	10.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	14.00 -	—
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50 -	—
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.50 -	—

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾-	—
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—

announcing an important new Resin VELSICOL

AD-6-3

This outstanding new resin for air-dries and bakes is now available without allocation, subject only to prior commitments.

VELSICOL AD-6-3 is a neutral, hydrocarbon resin, non-saponifiable, with a specific gravity at 60° F. of 1.090-1.110. AD-6-3 has a melting point (Ball and Ring) of 220-230° F., and an Iodine Number of 180-200. It is completely soluble in mineral spirits, and compatible with all drying and semi-drying oils.

Protective coatings based on VELSICOL AD-6-3 exhibit these characteristics:

- Rapid air-dry
- Tough through-dry
- Hard, fast-drying, mar-proof films even with soft oils
- Excellent moisture, alkali and chemical resistance
- Good adhesion on metal and wood
- Good flexibility on aging.
- High leveling quality for metallic powders
- Improved wetting and dispersion of pigments
- Good can stability

A partial list of suggested uses for AD-6-3

PRIMERS (*Surfacers and Undercoats*)
MARINE FINISHES
INDUSTRIAL ENAMELS
ALUMINUM VEHICLES
FLAT WALL ENAMELS
WALL ENAMELS
WHITES AND PALE TINT ENAMELS
FLOOR AND TRIM VARNISHES

Investigate the qualities of this resin for your needs. Your request for samples and complete information will receive our prompt attention.

VELSICOL Corporation

VELSICOL

GENERAL OFFICE:
120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of
SYNTHETIC RESINS • INSECTICIDES
CORESIN CORE OILS • AROMATIC SOLVENTS

Durez RESIN NEWS

Durez 50824 Resin

Durez 50824 is a viscous, thermosetting, liquid resin which, with the aid of an accelerator, converts to an insoluble and infusible state when a thin film is baked at temperatures as low as 130° F.

A lacquer made by adding Durez 50682 Accelerator to the resin and using solvents of the ester, ketone, or lacquer type bakes to a very hard, lustrous, and highly resistant film. The cured film is unaffected by petroleum and coal-tar solvents, lacquer solvents, alcohols, oils, or greases. It is highly resistant to salt spray, detergents, mild alkalies, and non-corrosive acids. The coating is extremely hard, abrasion- and mar-resistant, and can be sanded either wet or dry and polished to a very smooth surface.

A typical lacquer formulation is L-50897. This is a simple cold mixture of resin, accelerator, and solvent. Plasticizers or modifying agents may be used to change film characteristics, and, if desired, coloring pigments in small amounts or dyes may be used to produce colored opaque or translucent films.

Coatings based on Durez 50824 are recommended primarily for use on wood, although they may also be used on metallic surfaces where it is impossible to use the high baking temperatures required for regular thermosetting, phenolic resin finishes.

Corrosion Prevention

A clear or dyed coating based on Durez 175, an alcohol-soluble, thermosetting resin, applied to metal parts of engines prevents formation of rust. Prevention of rust formation and corrosion on internal working parts of engines adds to the performance, serviceability, and safety of operation of power plants.

The coating is applied by dipping or spraying to give a baked film thickness ranging between .3 and .5 of a mil. The part is baked for a predetermined time interval at a temperature ranging between 300° F. and 375° F. until the film is cured to the solvent action of acetone.

The cured film in addition to its property of preventing corrosion is also resistant to solvents, mild acids, moisture, and oils.

Baking Varnish

Durez 220 Resin and dehydrated castor oil processed into a medium-oil-length varnish produce a very hard and tough film when baked between 275° F. and 300° F. for a short period. A typical formulation is covered by V-51130.

Durez 220 works well for use in baking finishes as it has a high melting point, complete solubility, and good color.

Low-Penetration Flat Paint

Durez 219 Resin formulated into a limed dehydrated castor oil vehicle produces a heavy-consistency flat paint which is unusual in its ability to "stay out" when applied to porous materials such as wallboard, paper, or cloth.

The vehicle, V-51115, has high viscosity at low solids. A dilute soap solution is added to the ground paste to further improve the non-penetration properties of the film.

Oils other than dehydrated castor may be used with approximately comparable results.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
389 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Neo-fat drying oil, 17, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-483, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
OA, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
OP, same basis.....lb. .35 - —
RP, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
TS, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
RT, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
RA, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
RS, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Neville resin[8], R-1 nevindene, color ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, color 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., color below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-9, hard, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
Neville resin, R-14, medium, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R16, medium, color 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, color 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium, soft, color 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium, soft, color 1½-8, dms., works..lb. .12¾- — —
R-29, medium, soft, color 2½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
465, 110-125°C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevilloid, C-55 emulsion, ret. dms., works..lb. .12 - —
C-10 emulsion, ret. dms., works lb. .1125- —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .08 - —
90, returnable dms., works.lb. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04¼- —

Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .30¼- —
10%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .48½- —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14¾- —
10%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs...lb. .14 - —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19 - —
Manganese, 10%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .25¼- —
6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¾- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .22½- —
Lead-cobalt, 28%, 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .29½- —
Lead-manganese, 28%; 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .22¾- —
All prices are dlvd. in U.S.A., except California, Oregon and Washington.

P

Paradene,[8] No. 1, 75-99° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works, lb. .0525- —
2, 100-125° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works..lb. .0525- —
33, 34, color 10-15, dms., works. lb. .0625- —
35, color 10-15, dms., works, gross wt..lb. .0575- —
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura, 46, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23¼- —
273, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Paranol resin, hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
25, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
Paranol resin, hard, 54-E, c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
105, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
X hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
200, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- —
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
X hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
850, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
1750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
1855, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
Paraplex, RG-2, 60%, bbls., c.l. lb. .27 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .27½- .28
RG-7, 60%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .24½ .25
RG-8, 100%, bbls., c. l.....lb. .29 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .29¾- .30½
G-20, 100%, bbls., c. l.....lb. .67 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .67¾- .68½
5-B, 80%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .24 - .24½
AL-16, 70%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .23½- .24
AL-111, 100%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .21¾- .22½
Paraplex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in the following States and cities:—New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Parazenes, 5 solid resins, c.l. and l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
4634 solutions (50% in mineral spirits), c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
Pentalyn A, non-returnable light gauge steel dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, non-returnable light gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Piccolastic, A, B, C, D, E types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
F series, c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
powder, same basis.....lb. .35¼- —
Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¼- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-115, same basis, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Piccoumaron resins, 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
420-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis.lb. .1075- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .045 - —
440-T, same basis.....lb. .0625- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb. .09 - —
450-EH, same basis.....lb. .0975- —
460-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .0575- —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis, lb. .0525- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
T-115, same basis.....lb. .0725- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb. .078 - —
Picolyte, S-1, powder, ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
less dm. lots, same basis..lb. .83 - —
milled S-1 resin, ton lots....lb. .84 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .88 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .93 - —
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .18
5011, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
Polyamide, ED, Nos. 93 and 94, f.o.b. works, all quantities, lb. .45 - —
Polypale ester, No. 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .12½
No. 2, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1551- .1641
No. 10, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11

R

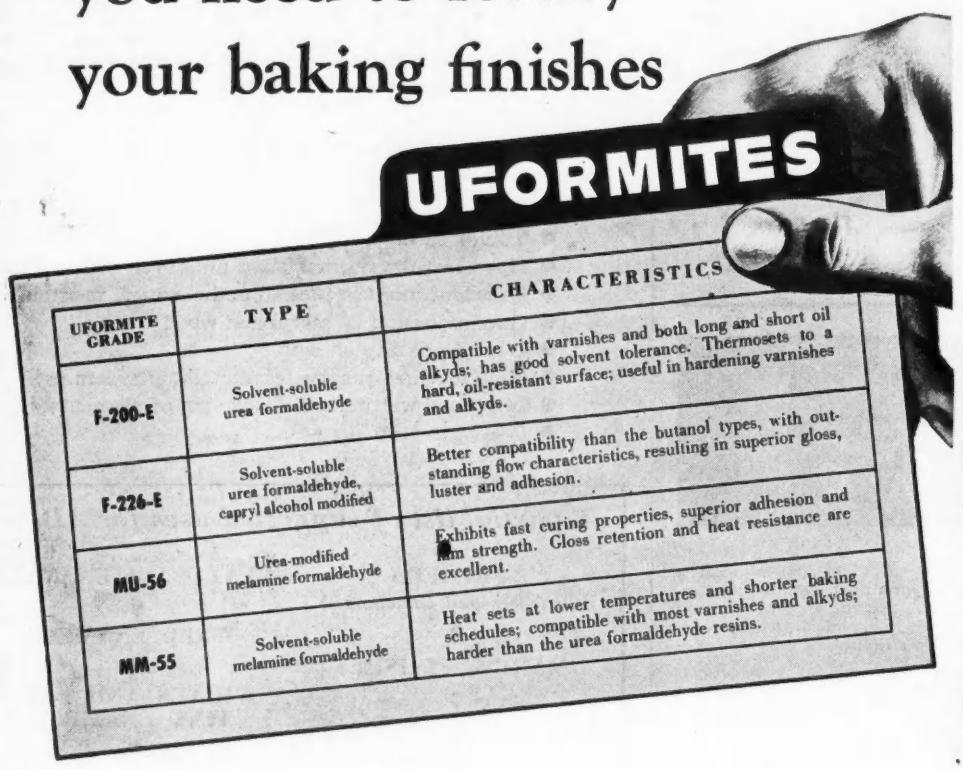
Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations).

Staybelite ester, No. 1, ret. dms. (dms. charged $6 each, extra), f.o.b. cars., c.l., destination, zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1824- —
No 3, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1974- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .2049- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .2149- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .2649- —
No. 10 non-returnable light gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 10, dms., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .20 - —

Coatings resins you need to fortify your baking finishes

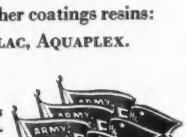


UFORMITE GRADE	TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
F-200-E	Solvent-soluble urea formaldehyde	Compatible with varnishes and both long and short oil alkyds; has good solvent tolerance. Thermosets to a hard, oil-resistant surface; useful in hardening varnishes and alkyds.
F-226-E	Solvent-soluble urea formaldehyde, capryl alcohol modified	Better compatibility than the butanol types, with outstanding flow characteristics, resulting in superior gloss, luster and adhesion.
MU-56	Urea-modified melamine formaldehyde	Exhibits fast curing properties, superior adhesion and film strength. Gloss retention and heat resistance are excellent.
MM-55	Solvent-soluble melamine formaldehyde	Heat sets at lower temperatures and shorter baking schedules; compatible with most varnishes and alkyds; harder than the urea formaldehyde resins.

THE UFORMITES offer outstanding advantages for increasing the durability and improving the color retention of finishes. These extremely hard resins are used in conjunction with PARAPLEX or DURAPLEX resins. The UFORMITES impart hardness; the PARAPLEXES and DURAPLEXES give flexibility and adhesion.

Consult our technical staff on the use of the UFORMITES to improve your baking finishes—or for detailed information on other coatings resins: ACRYLOID, AMBEROL, AMBERLAC, AQUAPLEX.

8 awards to The Resinous Products & Chemical Company and its associated firms, Rohm & Haas Company and Charles Lennig & Co.



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Represented by Cia Rohm y Haas, S.R.L., Carlos Pellegrini 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and agents in principal South American cities.

THE RESINOUS PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

TRADE MARK

Super-Beckacite, RM-354-1001, c.l..	lb.	.33 —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½- .34
1003, F.E., c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	31½- .32
2000, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½- .28
2007, E-D, c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½- .24
3011, c.l.	lb.	.31½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.32 - .32½

U

Uformite, F-200-E, bbls., c.l..	lb.	.20½- —
1-10 drum lots	lb.	.21 .21½
F-226-E, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
1-10 drum lots	lb.	.22½- .23
MM-55, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28½- —
1-10 drum lots	lb.	.29 - .29½
MU-56, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
1-10 drum lots	lb.	.27½- .28

Uformite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in the following States and cities:—New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

V

Vanadiset resins, dlvd., Baltimore-Washington area, Del., c.l..	lb.	.020 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.041 - —
Greater N. Y., N. J., Conn., c.l.,	lb.	.018 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.04 - —
Ala., Fla., Ia., Minn., Miss., c.l..	lb.	.021 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.044 - —
Ariz., Cal., Canada in general, Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. State, c.l..	lb.	.028 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.047 - —
Vanadiset resins, Ark., Colo., Neb., c.l.	lb.	.023 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.043 - —
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, c.l..	lb.	.022 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.043 - —
Ga., Ill., Ky., Tenn., Mo., c.l.,	lb.	.021 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.043 - —
Idaho, Wyo., Mont., c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.047 - —
Louisiana, Okla., Texas, Kan., Dakotas, c.l..	lb.	.023 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.043 - —
Maine, Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt., c.l..	lb.	.021 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.041 - —
N. Y. State, Pa., East, c.l..	lb.	.020 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.042 - —
Ohio, Ind., W. Va., Mich., c.l.,	lb.	.019 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.042 - —
Pa., west of Susq. Riv., west and North of Williamsport, Md., Frederick and West, c.l..	lb.	.020 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.042 - —
Wis., c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
under 2,000 lbs	lb.	.044 - —
pulverized, Newark, N. J.	lb.	.12 - .25
Vinylseal adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va...	gal.	2.75 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..	gal.	3.00 - —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-35, drum lots, same basis..	gal.	2.10 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..	gal.	2.50 - —
Vinylseal, modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T-24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis..	gal.	2.00 - —
drum lots, same basis....	gal.	2.25 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..	gal.	2.50 - —
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, 20-drum lots, same basis..	gal.	2.15 - —
drum lots, same basis...	gal.	2.40 - —
less drum lots.....	gal.	2.65 - —
All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gallon containers; 55-gallon drums are valued at $5 each.		
Vinyl chloride - acetate, VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, VYNU, VYNV, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..	lb.	.35 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.36 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.37 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.53 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..	lb.	.47 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.48 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.49 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.65 - —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..	lb.	.42 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.43 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.44 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.60 - —
Vinyl, modified, acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.)..	lb.	.40 - —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.60 - —
chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.38 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.39 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.40 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.56 - —
butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l..	lb.	.82 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..	lb.	.83 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.84 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	1.00 - —

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..	gal.	1.50 - —
kits (5 gals.)	gal.	1.55 - —
jugs (1 gal.)	gal.	1.60 - —

Oils for Coatings Get Increased Quotas

OPD Washington Bureau

In anticipation of reductions in military requirements, the Department of Agriculture has increased oil quotas for protective coatings, coated fabrics, and linoleum, it was announced August 22.

The quotas which were set March 28 for the last three quarters of 1945 at 40 percent of the base period (average consumption in 1940-41), have been increased to 45 percent for the third quarter, which began July 1, and to 50 percent for the fourth quarter, which will begin October 1. The action was taken under amendment 5 to WFO 42a.

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Proved in Food Products! C. P. glycerine is a food itself, substantially equivalent in food value to carbohydrate. It has high sweetening power. No wonder it's used by so many manufacturers!

Proved in Cosmetics! C. P. glycerine's non-toxicity, emollient properties, resistance to evaporation, solvent power, and compatibility make it ideal for use in many cosmetics. Use glycerine!

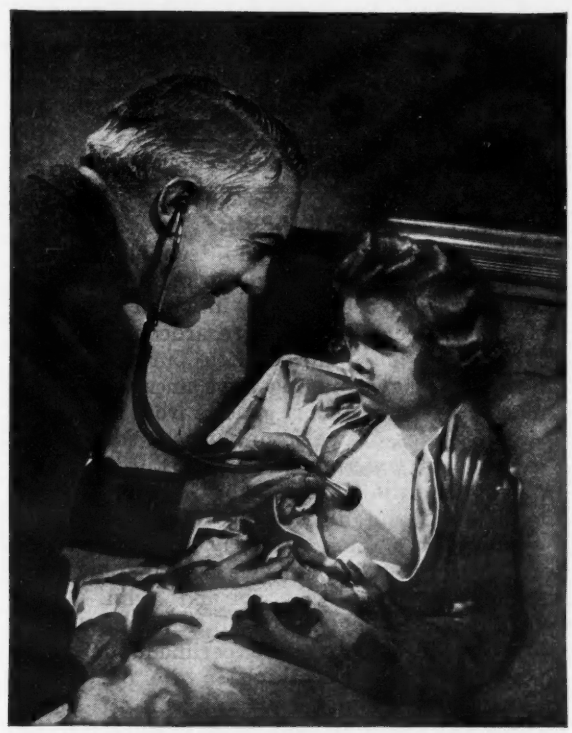
Why Glycerine is a Superior Humectant: PERMANENCE

GLYCERINE as a humectant is permanent. Its permanence is a result of its low vapor pressure, its compatibility with hydrophilic materials, and its lack of tendency to "creep."

In the absence of a permanent humectant, glues dry out and are no longer adhesive and flexible; paper wrappings become dry and brittle; tobacco gives a less smooth and mellow smoke; cosmetics and dentifrices cake and crack; certain leather products become harsh and rough.

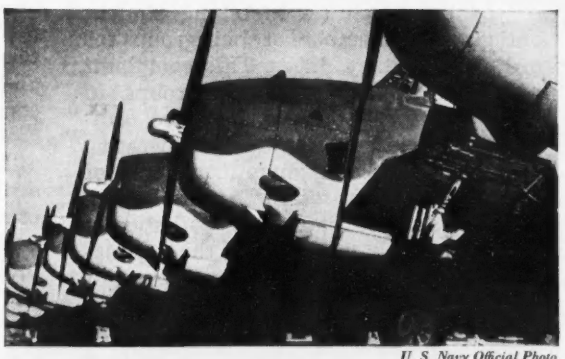
Does the adhesive on your scratch-pad or in a bookbinding become brittle? If so, the chances are that it has not been plasticized with glycerine but with some other material.

Glycerine is not only a superior humectant but a preferred plasticizer, solvent, carrier, preservative, lubricant, and key component in many essential products and materials. Its high viscosity, high solvent power, compatibility, non-toxicity, and other valuable properties can help you make superior products. Use glycerine, the time-tested ingredient, now freely available for the production of civilian goods. Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., Dept. K-6



Proved in Medicines! C. P. glycerine, used as a solvent, carrier, and component of ointments, emollient solutions, plasters, and many other pharmaceuticals, is an old standby — proved safe.

Proved in Packaging! Because C. P. glycerine is non-toxic, it is used in the manufacture of transparent wrappings coming in contact with foods or food products. Use glycerine—and be sure!



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Tough Paints! Long-lasting paints for war equipment and for widespread industrial and home use have been made possible with alkyd resins, of which glycerine is an important raw material.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Volume 148 September 3, 1945 Number 10

Science and Soldiering

The ways of science and technology sometimes are most difficult to reduce to logic. More so are the ways in which science and technology are regarded and treated by those outside their purview. Here is the news of a few days since that more than 200 technical experts from the United States, drawn from business, education, and government, are in Europe digging into the technology of Germany's warmaking and digging up discoveries with a view of their everyday use. And it is currently in the news also that a group of German scientists and technicians is to be brought to the United States to continue research and experiments on which they were working in the nazi technical program of war.

At the same time the news is full of complaints by chemists' societies, engineers' societies, and similar technical or scientific organizations about the policy of the United States in taking student and graduate members of their groups for ordinary military duty. This complaint comes also from industrial groups in fields where chemistry and related technologies are fundamental in operative functionings. The manufacturers of chemicals are one of these complaining groups. And educators are pathetically earnest in their deploring of the decimation of the nation's future resources of scientists and technicians. That policy was severely censured in the report of the President's committee on the role of scientific research and development in the national economy.

Educators and industrialists, in the days of normal conditions, were miles apart in their appraisals of scientific and technical education. They almost wholly lacked co-ordination. The evidence often lent strong support to the industrialists' charge that much of the output of technical schools was dear at a dime a dozen when appraised on the basis of industry's technologic needs. Pure research, with almost a total lack of the practical or pragmatic in its consideration, got the most emphasis in most scientific circles and industrial application of the findings was of small proportions.

Those were some of the things which contributed to the low public and political regard in which science and technology were held and the consequent attitude of selective service to them. Another contributory factor was the manner of public approach with the contributions of science and technology to the betterment of living. In the popular dramatization of their contributions, science and technology got little other than adjectival presentation.

Science and technology are bigger than those who have to do with them in any and all capacities. They are bigger than the concepts of them in political, military, or any other circles. They will not be lost because war takes toll of their devotees. But, it is sincerely to be hoped that out of the welter of inducting scientists and technicians on one hand and importing them on the other, somebody can extract at least the outlines of a more beneficial utilization of particular manpower.

—O-P-D—

Harmony Looks Closer

There has not yet been any national conference of government with business management and labor to wrestle with the relationships of those who employ and those who are employed. For one thing, peace has not yet been made official—and Congress is still on vacation. Testimony of relevance in the matter has added more confusion to the task of predicting how far on what lines the proposed conference could be expected to progress.

Some relevant testimony could be got in recent days out of the hearing on the full-employment bill. Many thousands of words were spoken, written, and printed in commendation and condemnation of that legislative proposal, in philosophy, in purpose, in phraseology, and in practicability. This testimony, for the most part, indicated that management and labor had not yet got to a common standpoint from which to view their interrelated problems.

Perhaps less authoritative than the pronouncements of national leaders of management and labor, but also perhaps more truly reflective of the general sentiment in both groups, was the adoption of a pledge of amity in a policy of give and take by representatives of management and labor in Indiana. Meeting around a conference table, those representatives reached and signed an agreement which, although it contained no pledge not to strike, no opining or declaring with reference to any specific difficulties of the past, did set forth this evidence of broad understanding and commendable purpose:—

In Indiana, labor and management have one common aim, one mutual goal—promotion of the general welfare of the State as a whole and the individual well-being of all its residents and citizens.

A sound economy is possible only with such an understanding. By adopting as a policy the conference table method of give and take, Hoosiers have successfully demonstrated their desire and their ability to reconcile and to adjust differences that do arise between the two groups.

As representatives of labor and management, we pledge ourselves to maintenance of this policy —to the end that peace and harmony among all economic groups may continue to prevail in the Hoosier State.

Encouragement—not for governmentally imposed conditions but for mutually determined and accepted responsibilities —is to be found also in the declaration by the American Management Association that the major contribution to the goal of high employment must come from business, rather than from government, and that management must become more sensitive to changing social concepts and be ready to facilitate concomitant adjustments. This is in marked and gratifying conflict with the published declaration on the part of other management leaders a few months ago that the providing of employment was not a function of management.

Labor's testimony is still quite evenly divided. Management is showing realization of its responsibilities. Government is still strong for a bigger role for itself than is necessary or good. These are not irreconcilable differences. And there is reason to believe that the need for a full-employment law will be dissipated.

—O-P-D—

Quitting Too Soon

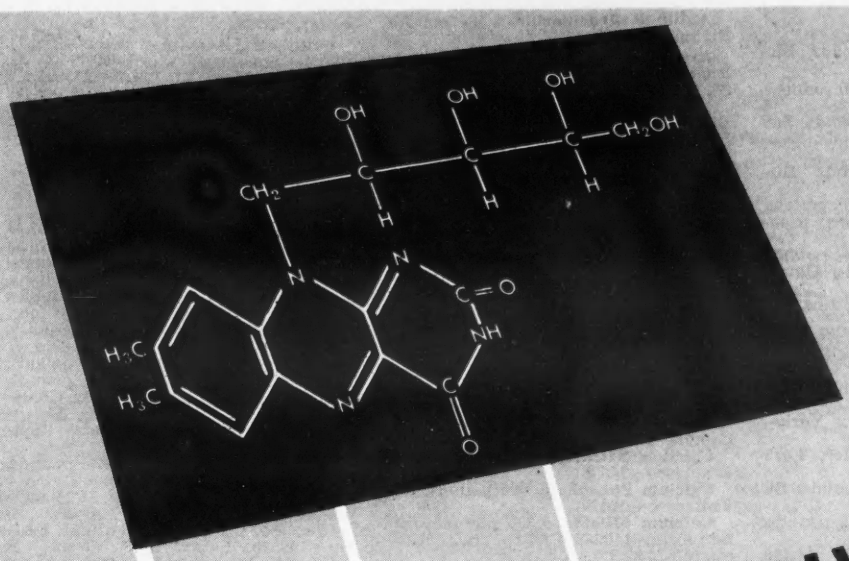
The extent to which the war is over appears to be an undetermined matter that is becoming increasingly troublesome. President Truman wants the draft continued to assure appropriate manpower for the maintenance of peace. Congressional leaders would declare a moratorium of several months in a return to the wait-and-see policy that needlessly cost thousands of lives and billions of dollars beginning with Pearl Harbor.

War is distasteful to the American way of thinking. So, there is as much haste to have done with it as there was reluctance to recognize its imminence. The United States, as a people and to an extent as a military force, is quitting the war much too soon, repeating the grievous error of 1918.

How long peace can be maintained time alone will tell. But, it cannot be maintained at all without adequate armed enforcement. Signatures on papers mean nothing whatsoever. It is necessary, therefore, to maintain an adequate armed force. It is not fair that those who were tried to the utmost to win the war should be laden with the burden of holding on to what they so dearly won, while those who, perhaps, worked at home are permitted to loaf with unemployment benefits.

Much lofty sentimentalizing there is about relying upon a volunteer system for the maintenance of the forces essential to peace. The recently popular idea of universal compulsory military service has been quietly pigeonholed. The volunteer system is the American way!

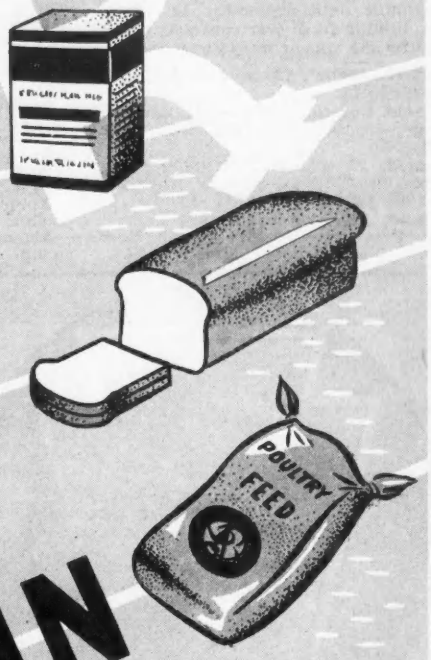
Yet, there is no other system of national defense that is so undemocratic, so inequitable as that of volunteer service. It takes out the best, the least expendable youth of the nation. It fattens opportunists to whom patriotism is but an empty term. It may have been American when but few of the nation's people were not American in the true sense of the word. That day has long been gone. The position which this country must maintain in world affairs marks a different era.



SUPPLYING

WIDELY-NEEDED

RIBOFLAVIN



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The latest list (August 24) of surplus government property offered for sale by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation includes, in addition to a great variety of chemical specialties, the chemical materials listed below. Sales of these will be made on the basis of informal written offers made to the local RFC agency serving the prospective buyer's territory. The name of the local agency with which the article is listed and that local agency's reference number are given with respect to each item in the list that follows.

Items marked with an * will not be available until September 18, except for fulfillment of war contracts or for use by the war or navy department.

Acid, Acetic*, 725 pounds, Birmingham—14525.

Acid, Butyric, 2,160 pounds, San Antonio—16; 3,179 pounds, Salt Lake City—27.

Acid, Phosphoric, 392 gallons, Atlanta-1389-1618; 249 gallons, Atlanta—57; 262 gallons, Nashville—18034.

Acid, Phosphotungstic, 900 ounces, San Francisco—150; 814 ounces, New York—358; 750 ounces, Denver—56.

Acid, Pyrogallic*, 457 pounds, Birmingham—14385.

Acid Sulphosalicylic, 2,000 ounces, San Francisco—159.

Acid, Sulphurous, 1,331 pounds, San Francisco—261233; 1,265 pounds, Denver—56.

Acid, Tartaric*, 700 pounds, Birmingham—14385.

Alcohol, Denatured, 4,000 gallons, Richmond—230479; 680 gallons, Richmond—230298.

Alcohol, Polyvinyl, 10,175 pounds, Richmond—307; 7,343 pounds, Chicago—41671.

Alizarin Red S, 35,740 grains, St. Louis—377.

Alum, Potash, 660 pounds, New Orleans—170425; 15,120 pounds, Cleveland—64469.

Aluminum Chloride*, anhydrous, 8,525 gallons, Seattle—141943.

Amidol, 5,900 pounds, New York—128.

Aminophenol Hydrochloride*, 4,575 grams, Richmond—231571.

Ammonia, Aqua, 10,124 pounds, St. Louis—256261.

Ammonium Acetate, 2,959½ pounds, St. Louis—256031.

Ammonium Bichromate*, 4,488 pounds, St. Louis—243807.

Ammonium Chloride*, 2,305 pounds, Boston—22276.

Ammonium Perchloride*, 873 pounds, Philadelphia—205805.

Anilin Hydrochloride, 2,467 pounds, Richmond—230478.

Arsenic Trichloride, 19,000 pounds, Richmond—230924; 1,721,200 pounds, St. Louis—256202.

Arsenic Trioxide, 35,134 pounds, Birmingham—14022; 1,421,140 pounds, Denver—290596; 15,000 pounds, Denver—290031; 158,000 pounds, Denver—290032; 5,944 pounds, St Louis—242809.

Azocarmin B*, 35,000 grams, St. Louis—243671.

Barium Peroxide, 5,950 pounds, Dallas—80883.

Bleach*, 299,950 pounds, Salt Lake City—161193.

Bromothymol*, 2,794 500-c.c. bottles, Cleveland—67768; 23,701 500-c.c. bottles, St. Louis—243793.

Calcium Boride*, 2,000 pounds, Boston—22919.

Calcium Carbide, 7,800 pounds, Chicago—43911; 3,300 pounds*, Seattle—141758.

Calcium Chloride, Anhydrous, 2,500 pounds, New York—183212.

Calcium Nitrate, 2,310 pounds, San Francisco—260791.

Calcium Phosphate, 300 pounds, San Francisco—260791.

Calcium Silicide, 2,300 pounds, Birmingham—14008; 6,345 pounds, Richmond—230479.

Calomel, 11,325 pounds, Dallas—80883.

Carbon Dioxide*, 47,314 cylinders, San Francisco—261263; 2,029,508 cylinders, San Francisco—261269; 1,392 cylinders, Atlanta—3701.

Cellulose Acetate, sheets, rolls, strips, various lots, Boston—22781, 22862, and 22863; St. Louis—243854.

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate, 7,282 pieces, Chicago—44648.

Chalk, Lump*, 10,550 pounds, Chicago—45736.

Charcoal, 21,000 pounds, Seattle—141167; 64,393 pounds, Chicago—41339; 965,719 pounds, Chicago—41164; 10,101 pounds, Cleveland — 358; 166,298 pounds, Cleveland — 359; 167,164 pounds, Cleveland — 360; 107,659 pounds, Cleveland—361; 72,592 pounds, San Francisco—260401; 18,449 pounds, San Francisco—260424; 24,780 pounds, Birmingham — 14079; 38,878 pounds, Birmingham — 14080; 2,300 pounds*, New Orleans—170848.

Charcoal, Activated, 236,225 pounds, Los Angeles—130949; 279,184 pounds, Seattle—140309; 171,400 pounds, Cleveland — 60794; 416,690 pounds, Cleveland—60795; 1,199,395 pounds, Richmond—238.

Charcoal, Grade B*, 27,375 pounds, Richmond—231472.

Copperas*, 4,173 pounds, Philadelphia—205388.

Creosote, Coaltar*, 600 gallons, Denver—290590.

Cyanide Compound*, 1,890 pounds, Cleveland—66779.

Dinitrotoluene, 80 pounds, Richmond—3.

Dye, Cotton Dark Blue No. 1*, 668 pounds, Nashville—18230; 230 pounds, Atlanta—3784; 1,360 pounds, Dallas—80954.

Dye, Cotton Dark Blue No. 2*, 1,075 pounds, Dallas—80923.

Dye, Fast Green FCF*, 1,007 vials, New York—185695.

Dye, Fast Green FVF, 12,000 grams, St. Louis—242977.

Dye—Light Brown*, 3,312 cakes, Dallas—80975.

Dye, Olive Drab, 1,330 pounds, Kansas City—120502; 3,944 pounds, Birmingham—14108.

Dye, Orange, 2,247 pounds, Kansas City—120499; 23,930 pounds, Kansas City—120500.

Dye, Wool Blue, 500 pounds, Dallas—80774.

Dye, Wool Dark Blue, 498 pounds, Dallas—5.

Epsom Salt, 2,635 pounds, San Francisco—260791.

Ether, Grade A, 12,602 quarts, Nashville—18051; 12,705 quarts, Nashville—18055; 1,135 quarts, Chicago—43682.

Ethylene Dichloride, 127,050 pounds, Richmond—231524.

Ethyleneglycol*, 4,785 gallons, Richmond—231549; 2,915 gallons, Birmingham—14385.

Fertilizer, Mixed, 64,600 pounds, St. Louis—243225.

Fungicide, 400 pounds, San Francisco—260791.

Gelatin*, 1,829 pounds, St. Louis—243794.

Germicide*, 980 pounds, Seattle—141331.

Glue, Bone, 17,349 pounds, Salt Lake City—161024.

Glue, Hide, 1,800 pounds, Atlanta—2534.

Glue, Liquid, 275 gallons, St Louis—243682; 255 gallons, San Francisco—260815.

Glue, Urea-Aldehyde, 14,400 pounds, Chicago—45419.

Hematoxylin, capsules, 99,995, St. Louis—317.

Hydrogen Peroxide, 11,074¼ pounds, St. Louis—317.

Iron, Reduced, 1,500 pounds, Richmond—4.

Magnesium Oxide, 6,600 pounds, Atlanta—1431.

Magnesium Silicofluoride, 1,485 gallons, New York—412056; 6,350 pounds, Chicago—42063.

Malachite Green, 2,499 bottles, St. Louis—220.

Mercury Bichloride*, 550 pounds, Richmond—231571.

Methanol, 10,000 gallons, Richmond—231524; 2,224 gallons, New York—185503.

Methyl Bromide* (20-c.c. ampuls), 21,569, Nashville—18238; 50,290, Chicago — 45753; 28,260, Boston — 22993; 162,104, Boston—22941; 199,888, Los Angeles—131357; 2,563,196, Richmond—231829; 122,850, Salt Lake City — 161229.

Methyl Orange, 27,940 grams, St. Louis—511.

Methyl Violet, 35,999 bottles, St. Louis—220.

Molasses Residium, 67,944 pounds, Salt Lake City—90; 2,303 gallons, Salt Lake City—101; 999,444, Birmingham—14046; 299,950 pounds, Birmingham—14188.

Molybdic Anhydride, 1,000 pounds, San Francisco—159.

Nitrocellulose*, strips, 1,954 pounds, Philadelphia—205805.

Nitrogen*, 7 cylinders, Birmingham—14456.

Orthodichlorobenzene, 13,530 gallons, San Francisco—260885.

Phenylamine, Alkylated, 3,402 gallons, San Francisco—260454.

Phosphorus, White*, 6,440,000 pounds, St. Louis.

Pitch, Coal Base, 146 tons, Richmond—231449.

Pitch, Coaltar, 15,725 pounds, Denver—290590.

Pitch, Roofing, 61,500 pounds, Atlanta—3129.

ALCOHOL and CHEMICALS

Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation streamlines into one organization various companies well-known to the alcohol and chemical industry for over 30 years.

Today, the resources, the laboratory facilities, the alert and progressive attitude of experienced personnel, insure a continuation of the service rendered to the trade for over 30 years. The company policy stresses standardized quality, flexibility of service and personal contact.

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Alcohol Plant PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chemical Plant CARLSTADT, N. J.

Polythene Alkathene, 59,440 pounds, Philadelphia—204888.
Potash, Caustic, 81,600 pounds, Cleveland—67575.
Potassium Acid Phthalate, 24,960 grams, New York—789; 90,000 grams, Atlanta—540.
Potassium Chloride, 6,455 ounces, St. Louis—378.
Potassium Ferrocyanide, 78,139 ounces, St. Louis—378.
Potassium Metabisulphite, 11,593 pounds, Chicago—41159; 5,992 pounds, Kansas City—120054.
Potassium Nitrate, 19,800 pounds, Portland—224031.
Potassium Phosphate, 820 pounds, San Francisco—260791.
Pyridin, 1,832 pounds, San Antonio —311144.
Resin, Amberol, 60,000 pounds, Richmond—231490.
Resin, Bakelite, 75,550 pounds, Richmond—231490.
Resin, Phenol-Formaldehyde, 67,477 pounds, Richmond—230877.
Rosin, Cake, 54,783 ounces, St. Louis —220.
Silica Gel*, 21,000 bags, Chicago—45984.
Silica Gel, Activated, 1,350 pounds, Chicago—45537.
Soda, Caustic*, 50% liquid, 11,435 gallons, St. Louis—243804.
Soda, Caustic*, Fused, 151,562 pounds, Birmingham—14442.
Sodium Acetate, 1,698 pounds, Atlanta—2808.
Sodium Bromide, 1,100 pounds, Denver—290018.
Sodium Fluoride*, 750 pounds, Atlanta—3784.
Sodium Sulphide, Anhydrous, 1,335 pounds, San Francisco—261028.
Sodium Sulphite, Anhydrous, 6,750 pounds, San Francisco—245, 24,950 pounds, St. Louis—256279.
Starch, Corn*, 234,100 pounds, Salt Lake City—161326.
Strontium Peroxide*, 10,400 pounds, Kansas City—120994.
Sudan III, 1,120 10-gm. bottles, St. Louis—522.
Sudan IV, 690 10-gm. bottles, St. Louis 522.
Sulphur, Commercial, 270,317 pounds, Richmond—231571.
Talc*, 8,300 pounds, Omaha—300603.
Thiodiglycol, 972 gallons, Richmond —231472.
Trichloroethylene, 9,100 pounds, Houston—110631.
Triphosgene, 100 pounds, Richmond —305.
Urea, 15,600 ounces, St. Louis—377; 6,700 ounces, San Francisco—261028.
Zinc Carbonate*, 11,750 pounds, Richmond — 231748; 195,450 pounds, Birmingham—14552.
Zinc Chloride, 425 pounds, Atlanta—205.
Zinc Sulphate, 1,346 pounds, New York—638.

Farm Alcohol Plant

—Continued from page 3

compete with other alcohol producers in the postwar market. At the present time, he said, the cost of producing alcohol is approximately 59 cents a gallon, with only 50 percent of the by-products being saved. New and additional equipment is now being acquired, which will make a 100-percent saving of the by-products possible, he said, and bring the cost of the alcohol down to 17 cents or 18 cents a gallon. This compares favorably, he said, with the cost of producing synthetic alcohol from petroleum.

At the present time the government is purchasing the entire output of alcohol from the Omaha plant and the other two big grain alcohol plants erected for the synthetic rubber program. How much longer the government plans to continue this purchase program, was what Mr. Johnson was endeavoring to find out during his stay in Washington—but without success. The entire matter of disposition of the government-owned plants is now the subject of conferences throughout the government, with no indications of the probable outcome.

Farmer Co-operatives

—Continued from page 3

tilizer business. The conclusions of the committee were that, given adequate manpower and materials, the private fertilizer industry could fill all demands for fertilizers.

Whatever action is taken by the executive committee on the report will determine the policy stand that the council takes on the issue. Before the executive committee acts, however, the report of the subcommittee is to be circulated among the various branch organizations of the council and unanimous approval must be given the report by these organizations before the executive committee can approve it and thus establish its conclusions as the policy of the council.

The action eventually taken by the council is expected to have an important bearing on the prospects of favorable congressional action on the various bills pending for putting the government in competition with private industry in the production of fertilizer.

Inventory Control

—Continued from page 3

lation and which are also exempt from all inventory restrictions on what persons may receive under WPB orders. WPB said this list will be expanded as more materials and components are determined to be in ample supply. Officials pointed out that WPB felt free to revoke many of its production and distribution restrictions because of the continuance of the inventory controls and that these inventory controls will be continued until materials are adequately available.

J. L. Hindle, president of Standard Synthetics, Inc., essential oils, New York, left July 30 for England to attend to the affairs of the London office and plant of Standard Synthetics, Ltd.

Surplus Disposal To Have Single Head

OPD Washington Bureau

The house committee on expenditures in executive departments voted this week unanimously to report to the house upon its reconvening later in September a bill abolishing the three-man Surplus Property Board and placing its functions under the direction of a single administrator. The action was in line with an urgent request made by the board to the committee that this step be taken at once in order to "make possible the kind of decisive administrative action that will be necessary to deal promptly and efficiently with the large amounts of property now being declared surplus."

The board also told the committee that the surplus property act of 1944 is badly in need of revision in other respects. The limiting provisions of the act intended to achieve social or economic objectives are laudable, it was stated, but in many instances it is not possible to comply with these provisions and at the same time dispose of the surplus property. Changes of the law in these respects, however, are not so urgent as the setting up of a single administrator, it was added, and these might well wait a more exhaustive examination of the law at a later date.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Offers New Ether-Esters

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued technical bulletins on their new products, butyldiglycol carbonate, butoxyethyldiglycol carbonate, and phenyldiglycol carbonate. These products are new colorless organic ether-esters of low voltaility.

Pittsburgh Plate Names Seghers to Paint Sales Post

C. E. Seghers, jr., has been appointed director of paint sales of the New York branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He joined the company in 1919 at its Dallas branch, after serving as a field artillery captain in World War I.

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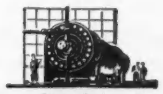
Process Equipment of All Kinds

Pressure Vessels and Other Welded Equipment

Aerocoach Motor Coaches

Precooling Service for Fruits and Vegetables

Crude Drug Imports in 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Tariff Commission has completed a statistical analysis of certain imports of crude drugs entering the United States in 1944 under paragraph 1669 of the tariff act of 1930. The object of this study was to determine the importance, in quantity and value, of the miscellaneous crude drugs and to ascertain the country or countries of origin during the specified period.

Under paragraph 1669, all crude drugs of vegetable or animal origin, not advanced in value, not containing alcohol, and not specifically provided for in other paragraphs, are admitted free of duty. Imports under this paragraph are divided statistically into twenty-four classifications, eighteen of which individually relate to a specifically mentioned drug for which import data are available in official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce. The remaining six, listed below, are "basket clause" classifications, each of which relates to a different group of drugs:—

	Class No.
Drugs of vegetable origin, not edible, crude, not elsewhere specified—	
Roots	2210.800
Barks	2210.870
Flowers, fruits, seeds, and all other parts of plants	2210.890
Drugs of animal origin, not edible, crude, not elsewhere specified—	
Pituitary, thyroid, and other glands	2210.900
Fishlivers	2210.970
Other	2210.990

The value of all crude drugs entering the United States under paragraph 1669 was $5,800,000 in 1944, as shown by the official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce. Imports classified in the six "basket clause" classifications of this paragraph were valued at $4,200,000 and accounted for 73 percent by value of the total imports under this paragraph. Of the imports analyzed, imports of drugs of animal origin were valued at $3,600,000 and accounted for 86 percent. The remaining imports analyzed were drugs of vegetable origin valued at $578,676.

Items which were imported in the greatest quantity and value were livers of shark, tuna, and other fish. The value of these imports amounted to $2,300,000, or 55 percent of the value of the imports analyzed.

The value of imports from Mexico ranked first, supplying 39 percent of the value of the crude drugs imports analyzed. Canada was second in importance, supplying 24 percent; Peru, third, with 12 percent; Argentina, fourth, with 7 percent, and Uruguay, fifth, with 3 percent.

Drugs of animal origin entered from Mexico consisted entirely of shark and fish livers. They were valued at $1,600,000 and constituted 98 percent of all crude drugs analyzed from that country. Imports from Canada, Peru, and Argentina consisted chiefly of drugs of animal origin, or 87 percent, 93 percent, and 92 percent, respectively. Imports from Uruguay consisted entirely of drugs of animal origin.

Imports are given by country of origin, and quantity and value in the following table:—

	Pounds	Value
Agaric, unpeeled, Soviet Union	10,137	$20,274
Angelica root, Argentina	2,849	1,876
Annona muricata (cabeza de Negro) bark, Mexico	109,549	14,611
Anthemis (chamomile) flowers, Argentina	1,459	345
Cuba	5	12
Artemisia, India	2,240	832
Artemisia absynthium, Soviet Union	5,306	1,069
Spain	4,349	550
Mexico	4,201	707
Artemisia estafiata herb, Mexico	3,519	442
Aspidium (malefern) root, India	86,942	11,074
Spain	6,501	1,302
Berberis (barberry) bark of roots, India	26,716	6,171
Berberis (barberry) roots, Canada	2,220	405
Berberis boliviana (barberry) root, Peru	22,848	4,769
Bile salts, crude, Argentina	5,827	9,679
Boldus (boldo) leaves, Chile	220,861	9,452
Brains, hog, dehydrated, Argentina	123	20
Bryonia, Portugal	2,224	312
Cactus grandiflorus (cereus), Jamaica	1,900	356
Calendula flowers, Mexico	1,170	1,047
Calumba (colombo) root, British East Africa	207,046	13,974
Mozambique	34,606	2,243
Canella alba, Jamaica	1,067	85
Capsella (sheperd's purse), Argentina	946	140
Carica (papaya) leaves, Mexico	2,100	404
Cascarilla bark, Bahamas	2,206	354
Centaury herb, Argentina	2,083	398
Cherry (black) bark, Canada	300	31
Cherry stems, Canada	300	162
Chirata (chiretta) herb, India	2,184	171
Chryarobin (araroba) powder, Brazil	3,940	2,314
Cnicus benedictus (thistle), Argentina	762	136
Cocillana (guapi) bark, Brazil	53,845	11,518
Colchicum corms, United Kingdom	1,120	600
Colocynth pulp, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,440	5,875
Condurango (conduranto) bark, Peru	51,165	3,271
Costus speciosus root, India	15,680	4,618
Currant (black) leaves, Canada	733	367
Damiana leaves, Mexico	6,795	660
Deer tails, New Zealand	5	140
Delphinium (larkspur) seed, British East Africa	4,500	8,702
British Somaliland	1,200	2,605
Equisetum arvense, Portugal	4,388	775
Eucalyptus leaves, Portugal	22,320	873
Euphorbia pilulifera herb India	90,388	2,759
Fish guts, Peru	138,008	946
Frangula (buckthorn) bark, Soviet Union	56,163	19,576
Fumitory herb, Portugal	440	54
Galega officinalis, Portugal	1,099	238
Glands—		
Fish glandular residue, Peru	179,270	4,951
Fish glands, Peru	44,327	1,019
Ovaries, beef, Canada	2,038	545
Uruguay	738	215
Ovaries, hog, Canada	5,086	1,174
Ovaries and luteum powder, Argentina	270	2,791
Pancreas, Uruguay	312,754	45,505
Argentina	292,632	44,829
Canada	239,665	28,365
Brazil	4,616	426
Pancreas and pituitary, Canada	30,415	3,573
Parathyroids, Argentina	557	2,879
Canada	20	300
Pineal, beef, Canada	23	277
Pituitary, Uruguay	2,180	3,422
Argentina	1,466	5,959
Canada	749	3,132
Pituitary, anterior lobe, Argentina	248	4,298
Brazil	17	136
Pituitary, posterior lobe, Argentina	192	29,702
Brazil	3	267
Pituitary and other glands, Canada	61,814	7,850
Prostate, beef, frozen, Canada	349	68
Salmon milt, Canada	2,290	1,046
Suprarenal, Argentina	96,798	48,929
Uruguay	25,399	13,394
Canada	3,071	2,154
Suprarenal and pituitary beef, frozen, Uruguay	3,138	2,169
Canada	455	329
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Testes, Canada	5,082	254
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Thyroid, hog, Argentina	7,475	1,549
Thyroid, sheep, Australia	1,560	4,194
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Total, all glands	1,577,833	309,356
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Ecuador	454	114
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Pollock, Canada	80	2
Ray, Greenland	392	18
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For years Emery has manufactured Extra Elaines (Oleic Acids or Red Oils) to specifications designed to produce low-titre, free-rinsing, "wax-free" soaps for a variety of specific uses. Even now with fats in tight supply, the uniformity and stability of Emery's fatty acid products remain unchanged.

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STEARIC ACID • OLEIC ACID • ANIMAL, VEGETABLE AND FISH OIL FATTY ACIDS
TWITCHELL PRODUCTS • PLASTICIZERS

4300 CAREW TOWER • CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

3002 Woolworth Building, New York 7, N. Y. 187 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass. 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa.

	Pounds	Value
Shark, Mexico	1,929,808	1,354,097
Costa Rica	211,203	59,532
Venezuela	59,014	11,953
Peru	56,695	14,885
Bahamas	32,001	3,170
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Nicaragua	7,500	2,625
Colombia	6,184	983
Honduras	2,770	2,909
Cuba	2,451	613
Shark, salted, Cuba	266,101	55,629
Mexico	136,309	58,779
Brazil	30,358	5,792
Uruguay	21,964	40,247
Colombia	6,076	1,175
Republic of Panama	3,216	3,163
Costa Rica	3,015	323
Argentina	2,149	2,628
Honduras	700	356
Shark, blue (tintureira), Madeira	7,054	1,483
Shark, soupfin, Mexico	7,450	7,522
Shark and white sea bass (totuava), Mexico	7,237	5,085
Shark, white sea bass (totuava) and carlina, Mexico	528	370
Shark and fish livers, Peru	592,756	243,744
Mexico	8,216	7,300
Swordfish, Canada	8,710	4,268
Tuna, Thunnus, Madeira Islands	9,083	3,570
Albacore, Madeira Islands	5,732	2,410
Tuna, Peru	1,514	537
Whale, salted, Falkland Islands	8,377	4,189
White sea bass (totuava), Mexico	14,579	10,367
Not specified, fish livers, Mexico	108,705	91,430
Peru	79,485	33,198
Canada	43,011	1,367
Republic of Panama	40,700	8,661
Costa Rica	10,570	3,171
Portuguese West Africa	3,968	1,800
Not specified, livers, Canada	22,896	834
Mexico	1,623	2,186
Total, all fish and shark livers	4,711,258	2,349,899
Mallow (malva) leaves, Argentina	6,393	1,018
Portugal	1,212	163
Melissa officinallis (lemon balm), Argentina	739	141
Orangeflower petals, Spain	1,089	234
Orixa japonica (chan san), China	470	3,035
Cuba	100	120
Oxgall, Argentina	143,902	25,444
Brazil	53,634	9,369
Uruguay	39,001	6,385
Australia	18,774	3,982
Canada	14,268	2,478
Paraguay	7,048	1,172
New Zealand	3,989	956
Pareira brava roots, Brazil	4,297	639
Physostigma (calabar) beans, Gambia and Sierra Leone, other British West Africa	51,520	6,821
United Kingdom	18,714	4,087
Pilocarpus (jaborandi) leaves, Brazil	133,813	6,162
Piscidia erythrina (dogwood) bark, Jamaica	86,527	4,775
Polygonum aviculare (knotweed), Argentina	3,219	442
Pomegranate bark, India	2,240	178
Poplar (balm of gilead) buds, Canada	2,006	1,061
Poppy flowers, Spain	870	427
Potentilla, Canada	1,358	277
Quassia chips, Jamaica	1,074,120	27,949
Quebracho bark, Argentina	2,815	349
Rosemary leaves, Portugal	123,781	4,111
Spain	26,055	2,155
Canada	3	2
Rubus (blackberry) leaves, Canada	438	81
Ryama wood, Brit. Guiana	1,520	100
Sabadilla (cebadilla) seed, Venezuela	145,514	26,763
Sambucus (elder) berries, Portugal	1,000	169
Sambucus (elder) flowers, Argentina	1,449	342
Sanguinaria (bloodroot) root, Canada	60	60
Savory leaves, Spain	10,803	2,189
Scutellaria (scullcap) herb, Canada	2,006	502
Senega (seneca) root, Canada	143,419	121,300
Simaruba (negrito) roots and wood, British Honduras	460	5
Simaruba bark, Venezuela	1,566	473
Snakeroot, Canada	2	3
Soaproot, Soviet Union	29,002	870
Spinal cords, beef, Brazil	26,734	3,956
Argentina	8,799	1,724
Spruce and balsam bark, Canada	83	4
Stomach linings, hog, Canada	160,605	16,247
Strophanthus kombe seed, 100 percent, Brit. East Africa	2,971	3,591
United Kingdom	2,096	2,954
Thymus (thyme) leaves, Spain	676,039	87,640
Portugal	11,561	1,200
Argentina	313	79
Bahamas	200	50
Tilia (linden) flowers, Spain	1,040	711
Triticum (doggrass) roots, Argentina	16,218	3,073
Urine, pregnant mare's, Canada	883,707	97,078
Urine, pregnant mare's, condensed with charcoal, Canada	76,026	664,479
Urine, stallion, Canada	31,320	2,880
Uva ursi leaves, Spain	11,023	1,653
Valerian root, India	63,049	11,045
Mexico	2,203	302
Vetiver (vetivert) root, India	4,480	482
Guatemala	188	47
Viscum album (mistletoe), United Kingdom	5,432	1,210
India	2,287	985
Xanthoxylum (prickly ash) bark, Jamaica	1,783	110
Yam beans, Mexico	10,760	1,128
Zea (cornsilk), Argentina	86,717	12,693
Not specified miscellaneous bark, Bahamas	8,638	3,231
British Oceania	2,015	442
Not specified miscellaneous herbs, Canada	1,615	1,635
Australia	1,000	565
Mexico	949	223
Argentina	50	25
China	27	45
Union of South Africa	20	20
Not specified miscellaneous roots, Hongkong	2,247	1,534
China	1,447	686
Canada	196	46
Mexico	75	34
Not specified miscellaneous drugs, Canada	301	893
Hongkong	136	153
Argentina	8	146
Grand total	15,385,229	$4,184,142

* Estimated.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACID, CHOLIC—35 cs, Charles Hollinshead & Co
CRESYLIC—1,310 dms, United States Commercial Co
STEARIC—183 bgs, East Asiatic Co

ALCOHOL, ANHYDROUS—1 cs, Atlantic Refining Co

AMMONIA, MURIATE—2,214 bgs, National Carbon Co
952 bgs, Marathon Battery Co
595 bgs, Lowenstein & Son
893 bgs, W P Bright
595 bgs, General Dry Battery Co

BAUXITE—6,244 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada

BEEF EXTRACT—558 cs, Armour & Co

BLOOD, DRIED—632 bgs, 63,200 lbs, International Commercial Co

BONE BLACK—715 bgs, American Sugar Refining Co

BONES, GELATIN—1,828 bgs, 182,800 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
GRANULATED—8,275 bgs, 827,500 lbs, Baugh & Son
INDUSTRIAL—2,078 bgs, 207,800 lbs, H Remis & Co

BONES, REJECT—1,430 bgs, 143,000 lbs, International Commercial Co
SHIN—2,283 bgs, 228,300 lbs, Edward J Lang

BRISTLES, HOG—29 cs, Philadelphia National Bank

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—40 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CALOMEL—3 cs, Merck & Co

CALCIUM TARTRATE—838 bgs, Lindner Co

CASHEW KERNELS—4,906 cs, 245,300 lbs, Braun Importing Co
60 cs, 3,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, Bowes & Co
4,906 cs, 245,300 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
3,959 cs, 197,950 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, Zaloom & Co
13,707 cs, 685,350 lbs, W A Higgins & Co

CASTOR BEANS—22,100 bgs, 3,315,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
4,241 bgs, 636,150 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—800 bgs, H J Baker & Bro

CHINA CLAY—420 bgs, Orbis Product Corp

COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Curacau Trading Co
2,640 bgs, 528,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Machado & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, W Bartholomew & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Willard, Hawes & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Golodetz & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick

COCOA BEANS—400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Schwabach Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Ernest Adler Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Little & Christman

CAKE—478 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Brown & Roese

COCONUT—150 cs, Ulman & Co
SHREDDED—100 cs, Ulman & Co
500 cs, Overseas Trading Co
921 cs, Catz American Co

COLORS, CERAMIC—3 kgs, Croxall Chemical & Supply Co
1 cs, Drensabe & Co

CORN SYRUP—450 bgs, Ayrion Metal Co
333 bgs, Oceano Shipping Co
250 bgs, Continental Commodities Corp

CRESOL—10 cs, J H Hunter & Son

DYES, ANILIN—15 cks, L & R Organic Products Co

GLUESTOCK—218 bls, Carl M Loeb-Rhoades Co
268 bls, H Remis & Co
165 bls, J Gorvers
412 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc
80 bls, Edward J Lang
4 bls, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
42 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney

GLYCERIN—1,003 dms, Delbene, Hnos & Co
37 dms, International Commercial Co

GUARANA ROLLS—2 cs, J L Hopkins & Co
2 cs, Peek & Velsor

GUM, COPAL—272 bgs, H W Peabody & Co
565 bgs, H P Winters & Co
1,861 bgs, O G Innes Corp
864 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co
456 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield
400 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
1,080 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
482 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
980 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
260 bgs, Newhall & Co
INDUSTRIAL—40 bgs, J P Marston Co

—*Continued on page* 82

AVAILABLE

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in carload quantities!

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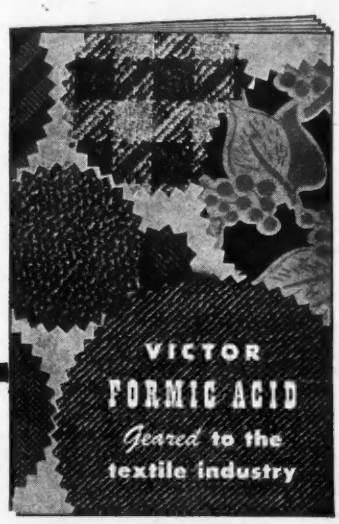

VICTOR FORMIC ACID

PARTIAL LIST OF
VICTOR
Chemicals

Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.

Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.

Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.

Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.

Phosphorus (yellow).

Ferrophosphorus

Phosphorus compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide.

Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.

Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.

Here's good news! Expanding output is beginning to overtake even wartime demands. Today, Victor Formic Acid is available for immediate shipment. A clear, colorless, uniformly pure, and completely volatile liquid, Victor Formic Acid is produced in both 90 % and 85 % concentrations, weighing approximately 10 lbs. per gallon and packed in 120-lb. and 130-lb. glass carboys. Prompt shipments can be made from Chicago Heights, Illinois, plant or east coast warehouse stocks.

In the textile industry, Victor Formic Acid is widely used as an acidulant in the dye bath . . . for wool, silk, cotton and other textiles. It is especially recommended where exhaustion of the dye bath is incomplete or where mineral acids are too strong for proper penetration and levelness. Since Victor Formic Acid is completely volatile it will not cause any decrease in the tensile strength of the fabric. For further details send for special booklet.

In the tanning industry, Formic Acid offers definite advantages in removing lime from the pores of bated hides. The grain side is generally cleaner, a more evenly colored leather results, and there is no unnecessary waste of hide substance.

In the laundry, Formic Acid is sometimes used as a sour to prevent yellowing of fabrics when ironing.

VICTOR *Chemical Works*

HEADQUARTERS FOR PHOSPHATES • FORMATES • OXALATES

141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois

NEW YORK, N. Y.; KANSAS CITY, MO.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; NASHVILLE, TENN.; GREENSBORO, N. C.
PLANTS: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE; MT. PLEASANT, TENNESSEE; CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

Crude Drug Imports in 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Tariff Commission has completed a statistical analysis of certain imports of crude drugs entering the United States in 1944 under paragraph 1669 of the tariff act of 1930. The object of this study was to determine the importance, in quantity and value, of the miscellaneous crude drugs and to ascertain the country or countries of origin during the specified period.

Under paragraph 1669, all crude drugs of vegetable or animal origin, not advanced in value, not containing alcohol, and not specifically provided for in other paragraphs, are admitted free of duty. Imports under this paragraph are divided statistically into twenty-four classifications, eighteen of which individually relate to a specifically mentioned drug for which import data are available in official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce. The remaining six, listed below, are "basket clause" classifications, each of which relates to a different group of drugs:—

	Class No.
Drugs of vegetable origin, not edible, crude, not elsewhere specified—	
Roots	2210.860
Barks	2210.870
Flowers, fruits, seeds, and all other parts of plants	2210.890
Drugs of animal origin, not edible, crude, not elsewhere specified—	
Pituitary, thyroid, and other glands	2210.900
Fishlivers	2210.970
Other	2210.990

The value of all crude drugs entering the United States under paragraph 1669 was $5,800,000 in 1944, as shown by the official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce. Imports classified in the six "basket clause" classifications of this paragraph were valued at $4,200,000 and accounted for 73 percent by value of the total imports under this paragraph. Of the imports analyzed, imports of drugs of animal origin were valued at $3,600,000 and accounted for 86 percent. The remaining imports analyzed were drugs of vegetable origin valued at $578,676.

Items which were imported in the greatest quantity and value were livers of shark, tuna, and other fish. The value of these imports amounted to $2,300,000, or 55 percent of the value of the imports analyzed.

The value of imports from Mexico ranked first, supplying 39 percent of the value of the crude drugs imports analyzed. Canada was second in importance, supplying 24 percent; Peru, third, with 12 percent; Argentina, fourth, with 7 percent, and Uruguay, fifth, with 3 percent.

Drugs of animal origin entered from Mexico consisted entirely of shark and fish livers. They were valued at $1,600,000 and constituted 98 percent of all crude drugs analyzed from that country. Imports from Canada, Peru, and Argentina consisted chiefly of drugs of animal origin, or 87 percent, 93 percent, and 92 percent, respectively. Imports from Uruguay consisted entirely of drugs of animal origin.

Imports are given by country of origin, and quantity and value in the following table:—

	Pounds	Value
Agaric, unpeeled, Soviet Union	10,137	$20,274
Angelica root, Argentina	2,849	1,876
Annona muricata (cabeza de Negro) bark, Mexico	109,549	14,611
Anthemis (chamomile) flowers, Argentina	1,459	345
Cuba	5	12
Artemisia, India	2,240	832
Artemisia absynthium, Soviet Union	5,306	1,069
Spain	4,349	550
Mexico	4,201	707
Artemisia estafiata herb, Mexico	3,519	442
Aspidium (malefern) root, India	86,942	11,074
Spain	6,501	1,302
Berberis (barberry) bark of roots, India	26,716	6,171
Berberis (barberry) roots, Canada	2,220	405
Berberis boliviana (barberry) root, Peru	22,848	4,769
Bile salts, crude, Argentina	5,827	9,679
Boldus (boldo) leaves, Chile	220,861	9,452
Brains, hog, dehydrated, Argentina	123	20
Bryonia, Portugal	2,224	312
Cactus grandiflorus (cereus), Jamaica	1,900	356
Calendula flowers, Mexico	1,170	1,047
Calumba (colombo) root, British East Africa	207,046	13,974
Mozambique	34,606	2,243
Canella alba, Jamaica	1,067	85
Capsella (sheperd's purse), Argentina	946	140
Carica (papaya) leaves, Mexico	2,100	404
Cascarilla bark, Bahamas	2,206	354
Centaury herb, Argentina	2,083	398
Cherry (black) bark, Canada	300	31
Cherry stems, Canada	300	162
Chirata (chiretta) herb, India	2,184	171
Chryarobin (araroba) powder, Brazil	3,940	2,314
Cnicus benedictus (thistle), Argentina	762	136
Cocillana (guapi) bark, Brazil	53,845	11,518
Colchicum corms, United Kingdom	1,120	600
Colocynth pulp, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,440	5,875
Condurango (conduranto) bark, Peru	51,165	3,271
Costus speciosus root, India	15,680	4,618
Currant (black) leaves, Canada	733	367
Damiana leaves, Mexico	6,795	660
Deer tails, New Zealand	5	140
Delphinium (larkspur) seed, British East Africa	4,500	8,702
British Somaliland	1,200	2,605
Equisetum arvense, Portugal	4,388	775
Eucalyptus leaves, Portugal	22,320	873
Euphorbia pilulifera herb India	90,388	2,759
Fish guts, Peru	138,008	946
Frangula (buckthorn) bark, Soviet Union	56,163	19,576
Fumitory herb, Portugal	440	54
Galega officinalis, Portugal	1,099	238
Glands—		
Fish glandular residue, Peru	179,270	4,951
Fish glands, Peru	44,327	1,019
Ovaries, beef, Canada	2,038	545
Uruguay	738	215
Ovaries, hog, Canada	5,086	1,174
Ovaries and luteum powder, Argentina	270	2,791
Pancreas, Uruguay	312,754	45,505
Argentina	292,632	44,829
Canada	239,665	28,365
Brazil	4,616	426
Pancreas and pituitary, Canada	30,415	3,573
Parathyroids, Argentina	557	2,879
Canada	20	300
Pineal, beef, Canada	23	277
Pituitary, Uruguay	2,180	3,422
Argentina	1,466	5,959
Canada	749	3,132
Pituitary, anterior lobe, Argentina	248	4,298
Brazil	17	136
Pituitary, posterior lobe, Argentina	192	20,702
Brazil	3	267
Pituitary and other glands, Canada	61,814	7,850
Prostate, beef, frozen, Canada	349	68
Salmon milt, Canada	2,290	1,046
Suprarenal, Argentina	96,798	48,929
Uruguay	25,399	13,394
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Republic of Panama	3,216	3,163
Costa Rica	3,015	323
Argentina	2,149	2,628
Honduras	700	356
Shark, blue (tintureira), Madeira	7,054	1,483
Shark, soupfin, Mexico	7,450	7,522
Shark and white sea bass (totuava), Mexico	7,237	5,085
Shark, white sea bass (totuava) and carlina, Mexico	528	370
Shark and fish livers, Peru	592,756	263,744
Mexico	8,216	7,300
Swordfish, Canada	8,710	4,268
Tuna, Thunnus, Madeira Islands	9,083	3,570
Albacore, Madeira Islands	5,732	2,410
Tuna, Peru	1,514	537
Whale, salted, Falkland Islands	8,377	4,189
White sea bass (totuava), Mexico	14,579	10,367
Not specified, fish livers, Mexico	108,705	91,430
Peru	79,485	33,198
Canada	43,011	1,367
Republic of Panama	40,700	8,661
Costa Rica	10,570	3,171
Portuguese West Africa	3,968	1,800
Not specified, livers, Canada	22,896	834
Mexico	1,623	2,186
Total, all fish and shark livers	4,711,258	2,349,899
Mallow (malva) leaves, Argentina	6,393	1,018
Portugal	1,212	163
Melissa officinallis (lemon balm), Argentina	739	141
Orangeflower petals, Spain	1,089	234
Orixa japonica (chan san), China	470	3,035
Cuba	100	120
Oxgall, Argentina	143,902	25,444
Brazil	53,634	9,369
Uruguay	39,001	6,385
Australia	18,774	3,982
Canada	14,268	2,478
Paraguay	7,048	1,172
New Zealand	3,989	956
Pareira brava roots, Brazil	4,297	639
Physostigma (calabar) beans, Gambia and Sierra Leone, other British West Africa	51,520	6,821
United Kingdom	18,714	4,087
Pilocarpus (jaborandi) leaves, Brazil	133,813	6,162
Piscidia erythrina (dogwood) bark, Jamaica	86,527	4,775
Polygonum aviculare (knotweed), Argentina	3,219	442
Pomegranate bark, India	2,240	178
Poplar (balm of gilead) buds, Canada	2,006	1,061
Poppy flowers, Spain	870	427
Potentilla, Canada	1,358	277
Quassia chips, Jamaica	1,074,120	27,949
Quebracho bark, Argentina	2,815	349
Rosemary leaves, Portugal	123,781	4,111
Spain	26,055	2,155
Canada	3	2
Rubus (blackberry) leaves, Canada	438	81
Ryama wood, Brit. Guiana	1,520	100
Sabadilla (cebadilla) seed, Venezuela	145,514	26,763
Sambucus (elder) berries, Portugal	1,000	169
Sambucus (elder) flowers, Argentina	1,449	342
Sanguinaria (bloodroot) root, Canada	60	60
Savory leaves, Spain	10,803	2,189
Scutellaria (scullcap) herb, Canada	2,006	502
Senega (seneca) root, Canada	143,419	121,300
Simaruba (negrito) roots and wood, British Honduras	460	5
Simaruba bark, Venezuela	1,566	473
Snakeroot, Canada	2	3
Soaproot, Soviet Union	29,002	870
Spinal cords, beef, Brazil	26,734	3,956
Argentina	8,799	1,724
Spruce and balsam bark, Canada	83	4
Stomach linings, hog, Canada	160,605	16,247
Strophanthus kombe seed, 100 percent, Brit. East Africa	2,971	3,591
United Kingdom	2,096	2,954
Thymus (thyme) leaves, Spain	676,039	87,640
Portugal	11,561	1,200
Argentina	313	79
Bahamas	200	50
Tilia (linden) flowers, Spain	1,040	711
Triticum (doggrass) roots, Argentina	16,218	3,073
Urine, pregnant mare's, Canada	883,707	97,078
Urine, pregnant mare's, condensed with charcoal, Canada	76,026	664,479
Urine, stallion, Canada	31,320	2,880
Uva ursi leaves, Spain	11,023	1,653
Valerian root, India	63,049	11,045
Mexico	2,205	302
Vetiver (vetivert) root, India	4,480	482
Guatemala	188	47
Viscum album (mistletoe), United Kingdom	5,432	1,210
India	2,287	985
Xanthoxylum (prickly ash) bark, Jamaica	1,783	110
Yam beans, Mexico	10,760	1,128
Zea (cornsilk), Argentina	86,717	12,693
Not specified miscellaneous bark, Bahamas	8,638	3,231
British Oceania	2,015	442
Not specified miscellaneous herbs, Canada	1,615	1,635
Australia	1,000	565
Mexico	949	223
Argentina	50	25
China	27	45
Union of South Africa	20	20
Not specified miscellaneous roots, Hongkong	2,247	1,534
China	1,447	686
Canada	196	46
Mexico	75	34
Not specified miscellaneous animal drugs, Canada	301	893
Hongkong	126	153
Argentina	8	146
Grand total	12,385,229	$4,184,142

* Estimated.

Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACID, CHOLIC—35 cs, Charles Hollinshead & Co
CRESYLIC—1,310 dms, United States Commercial Co
STEARIC—183 bgs, East Asiatic Co

ALCOHOL, ANHYDROUS—1 cs, Atlantic Refining Co

AMMONIA, MURIATE—2,214 bgs, National Carbon Co
952 bgs, Marathon Battery Co
595 bgs, Lowenstein & Son
893 bgs, W P Bright
595 bgs, General Dry Battery Co

BAUXITE—6,244 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada

BEEF EXTRACT—358 cs, Armour & Co

BLOOD, DRIED—632 bgs, 63,200 lbs, International Commercial Co

BONE BLACK—715 bgs, American Sugar Refining Co

BONES, GELATIN—1,828 bgs, 182,800 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
GRANULATED—8,275 bgs, 827,500 lbs, Baugh & Son
INDUSTRIAL—2,078 bgs, 207,800 lbs, H Remis & Co

BONES, REJECT—1,430 bgs, 143,000 lbs, International Commercial Co
SHIN—2,283 bgs, 228,300 lbs, Edward J Lang

BRISTLES, HOG—29 cs, Philadelphia National Bank

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—40 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CALOMEL—3 cs, Merck & Co

CALCIUM TARTRATE—838 bgs, Lindner Co

CASHEW KERNELS—4,906 cs, 245,300 lbs, Braun Importing Co
60 cs, 3,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, Bowes & Co
4,906 cs, 245,300 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
3,959 cs, 197,950 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, Zaloom & Co
13,707 cs, 685,350 lbs, W A Higgins & Co

CASTOR BEANS—22,100 bgs, 3,315,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
4,241 bgs, 636,150 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—800 bgs, H J Baker & Bro

CHINA CLAY—420 bgs, Orbis Product Corp

COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
2,640 bgs, 528,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Machado & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, W Bartholomew & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Willard, Hawes & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Golodetz & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick

COCOA BEANS—400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Schwabach Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Ernest Adler Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Little & Christman

CAKE—478 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Brown & Rosse

COCONUT—150 cs, Ulman & Co
SHREDDED—100 cs, Ulman & Co
500 cs, Overseas Trading Co
921 cs, Catz American Co

COLORS, CERAMIC—3 kgs, Croxall Chemical & Supply Co
1 cs, Drensabe & Co

CORN SYRUP—450 bgs, Ayrion Metal Co
333 bgs, Oceano Shipping Co
250 bgs, Continental Commodities Corp

CRESOL—10 cs, J H Hunter & Son

DYES, ANILIN—15 cks, L & R Organic Products Co

GLUESTOCK—218 bls, Carl M Loeb-Rhoades Co
268 bls, H Remis & Co
165 bls, J Gorvers
412 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc
89 bls, Edward J Lang
4 bls, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
42 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney

GLYCERIN—1,003 dms, Delbene, Hnos & Co
37 dms, International Commercial Co

GUARANA ROLLS—2 cs, J L Hopkins & Co
2 cs, Peek & Velsor

GUM, COPAL—272 bgs, H W Peabody & Co
565 bgs, H P Winters & Co
1,861 bgs, O G Innes Corp
864 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co
456 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield
400 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
1,080 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
482 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
980 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
260 bgs, Newhall & Co
INDUSTRIAL—40 bgs, J P Marston Co

—*Continued on page 82*

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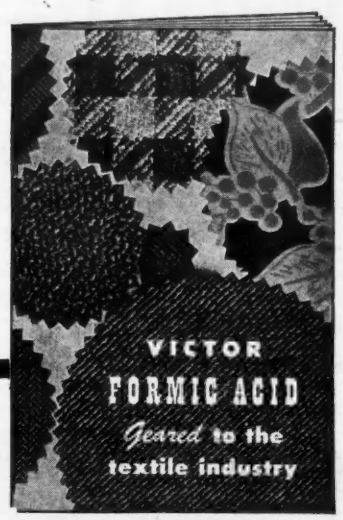

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VICTOR FORMIC ACID

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTOR *Chemicals*

Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.

Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.

Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.

Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.

Phosphorus (yellow).

Ferrophosphorus

Phosphorus compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide.

Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.

Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.

Here's good news! Expanding output is beginning to overtake even wartime demands. Today, Victor Formic Acid is available for immediate shipment. A clear, colorless, uniformly pure, and completely volatile liquid, Victor Formic Acid is produced in both 90 % and 85 % concentrations, weighing approximately 10 lbs. per gallon and packed in 120-lb. and 130-lb. glass carboys. Prompt shipments can be made from Chicago Heights, Illinois, plant or east coast warehouse stocks.

In the **textile industry**, Victor Formic Acid is widely used as an acidulant in the dye bath . . . for wool, silk, cotton and other textiles. It is especially recommended where exhaustion of the dye bath is incomplete or where mineral acids are too strong for proper penetration and levelness. Since Victor Formic Acid is completely volatile it will not cause any decrease in the tensile strength of the fabric. For further details send for special booklet.

In the **tanning industry**, Formic Acid offers definite advantages in removing lime from the pores of bated hides. The grain side is generally cleaner, a more evenly colored leather results, and there is no unnecessary waste of hide substance.

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Many special types available for various specific uses. We can supply Heavy Magnesia finely ground to meet exacting screen test specifications or unground in granular form for chemical use. Shipments from stocks in Philadelphia, New York City, and Chicago.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemicals are gradually changing from a war to a peacetime market. The swift ending of Pacific hostilities with its accompanying cancellations, cutbacks and lifting of allocation controls was too much to permit any rapid reconversion but to date the process as taking place in a slow and orderly manner. How much of a dent the elimination of government buying power will mean is a problem and so is the extent of the backlog of industrial buying orders. Eventually, production will be regulated to meet demand but the trade is not looking for the restoration of normal markets in the near future. Manufacturers of the smaller chemicals are in a better position to weigh conditions more rapidly than producers of the heavy tonnage items and there were isolated instances last week of the former suppliers assuming an aggressive rather than a defensive attitude. The overall demand at the close of the month was heavy with the general supply situation tight and production of many chemicals behind contract schedules.

Bulk light soda ash and liquid caustic soda closed the month in a better supply position but ash in paper bags and dry forms of caustic soda remained definitely tight. Demand for nickel sulphate has crowded production and inquiry is expanding. Acetic acid output has leveled off demand and the same is true of sulphuric acid. Naphthenic acid has improved its position. All the nearby oxalic acid is under contract. The supply of antimony oxide has increased. Copper chemicals showed possibilities of improvement with government pressure off. Carbon-tetrachloride is in better shape for shipment.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.4 in the week ended Aug. 25 according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 67.8 in the previous week and 92.2 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Alumina Chloride — Production of anhydrous and crystal during June amounted to 5,088,000 pounds, compared with 5,401,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 1,801,000 pounds against 2,453,000 pounds on May 31. The solution output in June was 945,000 pounds against 1,022,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 515,000 pounds, compared with 421,000 pounds at the close of May.

Bauxite—Interstate Commerce Commission has removed restrictions on bauxite ore from the New York Harbor area. The removal cancels service order 301 referring to railroad transportation. The order became effective August 27. Over 6000 tons arrived last week.

Calcium Carbide — Production during June amounted to 63,134 tons, compared with 64,805 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 26,770 tons against 22,400 tons at the close of May.

Calcium Phosphate — Production of monobasic in June amounted to 4,806,000 pounds against 5,210,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the close of June were 4,472,000 pounds, compared with 4,557,000 pounds at the end of May. Output of dibasic in June registered 2,593,000 pounds against 3,389,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the close of June were 933,000 pounds, compared with 2,081,000 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Chlorinated Solvents—Carbontetrachloride, trichlorethylene and perchloroethylene are now removed from allocation control. Approximately 5,000 laundries and dry-cleaning firms will be affected by this withdrawal of allocation controls. The industry had been getting only 20 per cent to 25 per cent of normal requirements for solvents during the war period. Dry cleaners had to resort principally to subcontracting with cleaning plants that used petroleum solvents. War requirements for the synthetic non-inflammable cleaning solvents were principally in chemical warfare, fire extinguishing apparatus for ships, aircraft and tanks, and degreasing operations. Federal specification order O-F-380a was amended August 15. The order refers to fire extinguishing liquid with a carbontetrachloride base.

Defluorinated Phosphate — Supplies have been sufficient to satisfy the demand for this material, which has shown a tendency to expand for stock-feeding owing to the continued shortage of bone meal. A sizable quantity was recently exported to Belgium.

Nickel Sulphate — Buying interest continued active with platers eager to cover requirements. Production is somewhat behind on shipments but is expected to increase later in the year. The prospects of an early return of automobile construction is one of the influences that has prompted the building up of nickel solutions.

Soda Ash — Supply conditions in light soda ash in bulk have improved during the past month. Dense ash has remained tight. No appreciable increase in manpower could be noted and the packaging of ash in bags remained difficult enough to delay shipments from works. Any cancellation of government contracts was fully cushioned by an expanding industrial demand. Soda ash in paper bags was about as tight at the close as it was at the beginning of the month.

Soda Bicarbonate—June production amounted to 13,954 tons, compared with 16,393 tons in May. Stocks at the close of June were 4,161 tons against 4,625 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Soda Bisulphite—Output during the month of June amounted to 3,665,000 pounds against 3,263,000 pounds in May. Supplies at the end of June were 1,155,000 pounds compared with 1,063,000 pounds on May 31.

Soda, Caustic—All dry forms of caustic soda remained in exceedingly tight supply throughout the past month, with demand considerably ahead of stocks available. Buying interest has covered every important consuming industry and producers have remained behind scheduled requirements. The liquid variety has been in somewhat better shape as tankcars are easier to handle under limited manpower conditions.

Soda Hydrosulphide—June recorded a production of 2,099,000 pounds, compared with 2,414,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 348,000 pounds, compared with 322,000 pounds at the close of May.

Soda Silicate—Output of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid during June was 43,733 tons, compared with 43,955 tons in May. Stocks at the close of June increased and totaled 57,901 tons. At the end of May, the supply amounted to 49,097 tons.

Acids

Acetic—Supply did not prove much of a problem during the past month. Heavy demand from the textile industry was fully covered and so were the requirements for drugs and pharmaceuticals. Some expansion in wood acid production was reported. Exports for five months through May amounted to 399,000 pounds.

Hydrofluoric—Requirements for use in high octane gasoline were covered promptly. Some fair shipments were also reported to the metal industry. Rubber drums were short, but no scarcity of other containers.

Hydrofluosilicic — Stock situation

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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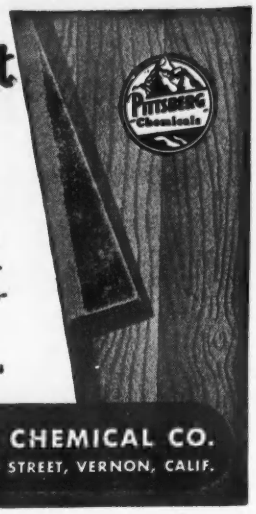

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100 lb. Bags—(425) Bbls.
Plant shipment prompt,
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Announcement

The AMMONIA DEPARTMENT of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.) announces that due to cessation of operations at the Buckeye Ordnance Works, Ohio, and the Ohio River Ordnance Works, West Henderson, Ky., these two points will be discontinued as freight equalization points for Anhydrous Ammonia in tank cars effective September 3, 1945.

Until further notice, all other equalization points on our schedule will remain in effect.

Ammonia Department
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (Inc.)
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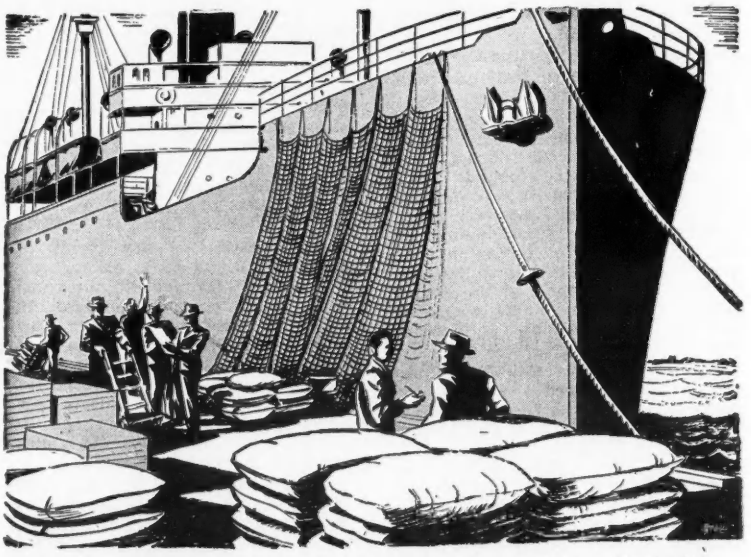

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satisfactory. Brewers' requirements have been taken care of promptly.

Naphthenic—Market has improved its position. Some grades were in short supply but were expected to increase in the near future. Overall prospects leaned toward betterment in general market conditions. Demand was active.

Oxalic—No marked improvement in the supply position of the market was recorded during the past month. There is a heavy miscellaneous demand to be satisfied and consumers have booked material as far ahead as December. Shipments are behind schedule mainly on account of labor shortages. Sellers named November-December as the best for additional carlots. Exports for five months through May amounted to 555,000 pounds.

Sulphuric—Stocks continued generally favorable to meet demand, although some readjusting of shipments has been taking place where ordnance plants have closed down. Prospects looked favorable for the maintenance of sufficient supplies to meet future requirements. Total production of sulphuric acid in June amounted to 822,409 tons, compared with 868,682 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 226,652 tons, against 238,465 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—Business in sulphuric acid is reported to be proceeding as usual, with requirements of the government down following the termination of hostilities in all former war theatres. It seems to be a case of the government taking what acid it needs at the established ceilings, which differ as between the various producers, standing at the highs of March three years ago, and letting other consumers have what they need at the same level, with no pressure upon the manufacturing plants to turn out the quantity required. There is a complete absence of indications that the present state of affairs may be materially, changed in the near or somewhat remote future.

Hercules Powder Names New Department Heads

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed John J. B. Fulenwider as general manager of the cellulose produets department and J. B. Johnson as general manager of the explosives department. Both men have been assistant general managers of their respective departments.

The appointments fill vacancies caused by the election of William R. Ellis, general manager of the explosives department, and Mahlon G. Milliken, general manager of the cellulose products department, to the posts of vice-president.

Mr. Fulenwider, a native of Wilmington, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1922, For four years he served in the United States Navy, attaining the rank of lieutenant (j.g.). Upon leaving the navy, he joined the Hercules company as design and construction engineer at its naval stores plant in Brunswick, Ga. He was resident engineer at the Hercules cellulose products plant in Parlin, N. J., from 1928 to 1934, and assistant superintendent of that plant from 1934 to 1937, when he was appointed assistant general manager of the department.

Mr. Johnson attended Washington and Jefferson College and the Colorado School of Mines, being graduated from the latter in 1914 with the degree of engineer of mines. For almost the whole of his career he has been identified with the explosives industry. He joined the Hercules company which the Aetna Chemical Company, purchased in 1921, and became successively assistant superintendent of the Hercules, Cal., dynamite plant, superintendent of the Emporium plant, superintendent of the Hercules plant, and from 1935 to 1939, assistant manager and later manager of the San Francisco office. In 1939, he becme director of purchases for the company, and in 1940, assistant general manager of the explosives department.

Richardson Names Smith

Richardson Agencies, Ltd., industrial materials and equipment, Toronto, Canada, has appointed George S. Smith as manager of its office at 411 Confederation building, Montreal. Mr. Smith was for some years connected with Schofield-Donald & Co. and has had wide experience in the materials and equipment field in the United States, as well as in Canada.

DDT Interior Finishes Afford Insect Control

Several types of DDT interior finishes for the control of most insect pests in restaurants, stores, hotels, and homes, which will retain their effectiveness for at least a year, have been announced by John Marshall, chemical director of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Laboratory and field tests over the past twelve months prove, Mr. Marshall said, that highly satisfactory control of flies, silverfish, and mosquitoes can be obtained with properly formulated DDT finishes Additional data indicate effective results also against most types of ants and cockroaches, clothes-moths, carpet-bettles, bedbugs, fleas, and many of the insects that attack stored food products.

The du Pont Company will not release its DDT finishes to the consumer until toxicological and service tests prove beyond question its suitability for household and institutional uses.

The Sherwin-Williams Company also has announced development of a DDT wall-paint which is distinctive of flies, mosquitoes, and other household insects. A. W. Steudel, president of the company, said the paint was of the resin-emulsion type and had been efficacious and lasting.

Baker Chemical Enlists Battelle Research Aid

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has completed contract arrangements with Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, foran extensive program of research on the development of new synthetic chemicals. The research, to begin immediately, will embrace thorough literature surveys and laboratory investigations in organic syntheses pertaining to new solvents, industrial intermediates, and fine chemicals.

Garcia Joins Interchemical

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has engaged Anthony Garcia for liaison work in Latin America, according to C. A. Richards, director of the export division. Mr. Garcia has been associated with Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers, Cleveland, for the last five years.

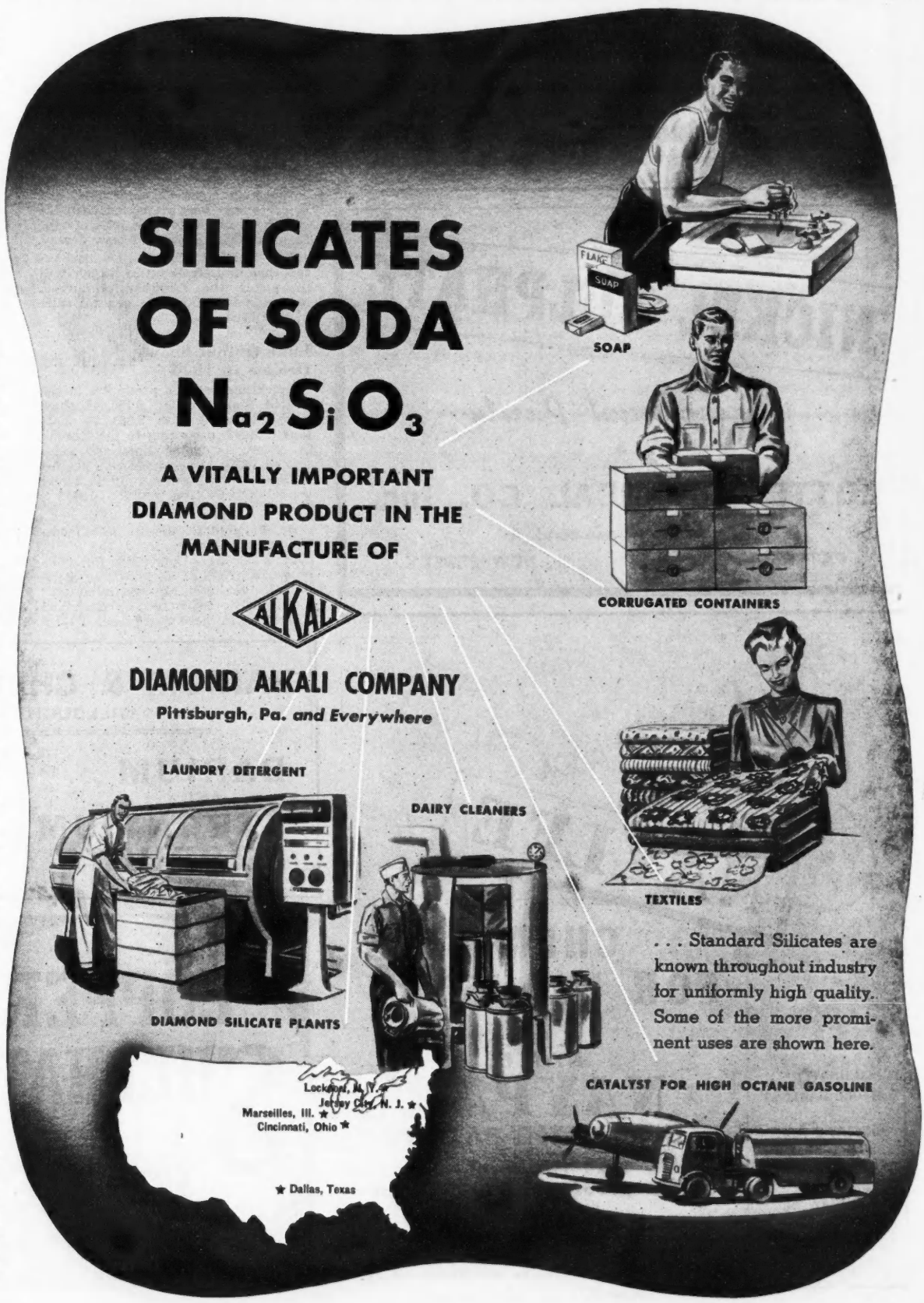
General Aniline & Film Shifts Research Aids

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has made several changes in the personnel of its central research laboratory, Easton, Pa., says Dr. William E. Hanford, director of research. Dr. C. E. Barnes, with the company for the past two and a half years and up to now a group leader, has been appointed a section leader in charge of polymeric research. These chemists will report to him:—C. R. Enyeart, F. H. Gerhardt, F. W. Gray, F. Grosser, G. D. Jones, I. V. Runyan, W. O. Ney, and A. O. Zoss.

Dr. C. E. Schildknecht has been transferred from the central research laboratory to the company's development division, 247 Park avenue, New York.

First Machinery Discusses Postwar Reconversion

The First Machinery Corporation, New York, has released the Summer-Fall issue of its house organ, "First Facts," in which an article on "First Aid to Your Plans for Conversion or Expansion" is featured.



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With Victor 30 Years

O. H. Raschke, director of sales, will complete thirty years of service with Victor Chemical Works, September 27. He has been a director of the corporation since 1937. Mr. Raschke is well known in flour-milling and chemical circles and is a former president and director of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association.

Velsicol Promotes Helies And Opens in Detroit

The Velsicol Corporation, manufacturer of hydrocarbon resins, aromatic solvents, insect toxicants, and core oils, Chicago, has named Wallace F. Helies as assistant sales manager in charge of sales research and marketing. Mr. Helies has been with the corporation since October, 1944, and prior to that was associated with the chemical products division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The Velsicol Corporation has established a Detroit office which will be under the direction of Gus J. Mayer and will handle general sales in that area.

Lime Output Shows Decline in 1944

Quicklime sold by producers in the United States totaled 5,150,545 short tons, compared with 5,283,227 short tons in 1943, according to the Bureau of Mines. Hydrated lime and sales totaled 1,323,018 short tons, as against 1,313,388 short tons in 1943. There were thirty-five less plants in 1944.

Dr. Reynold C. Merrill, new member of the research staff of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, got his Ph.D. degree from Stanford University. The institution was erroneously designated as Standard University in these pages August 13.

Goulard & Olena Acquires Headquarters Site in N.J.

Goulard & Olena, Inc., chemical manufacturer, New York, has acquired a site for enlarged factories and its main office at Skillman, N. J. The plot is occupied with buildings, but another of 25,000 square feet is to be built and modernly equipped for producing and packaging.

The concern plans to add a DDT composition to its line of insecticides, fertilizers, deodorants, disinfectants, weedkillers, and sanitation chemicals. It also has in line some new application apparatus.

A sales office will be maintained at 140 Liberty street, New York, but all correspondence will be handled at Skillman.

General Aniline to Build

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has placed a $2,250,000, contract for new construction calls for a $1 500,000 power house to be built for the Ansco Film Division at Binghamton, N. Y. and for a $750,000 wash house at the Rensselaer Plant of the General Aniline Works Division.

N.E. Paint Club to Golf

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a golf meeting for members and guests September 13 at the Salem Country Club. The playing will be followed by dinner at 6:45 p.m.

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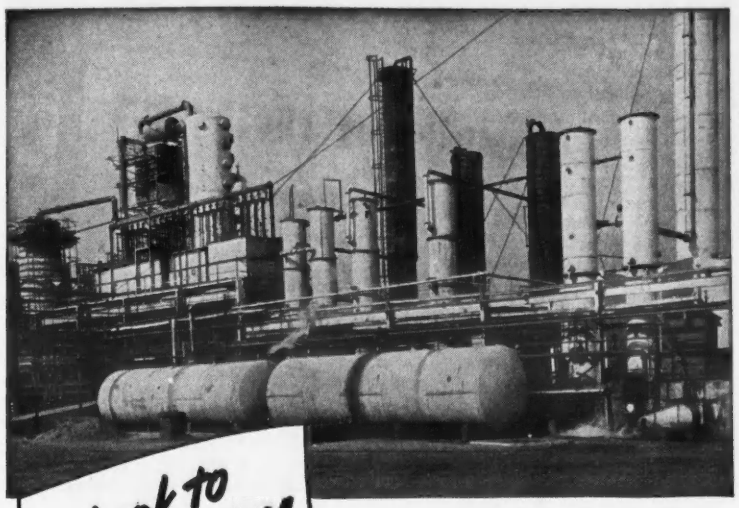

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Spot Stock of
PHOSPHORIC ACID
(All Strengths)
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(All Strengths)
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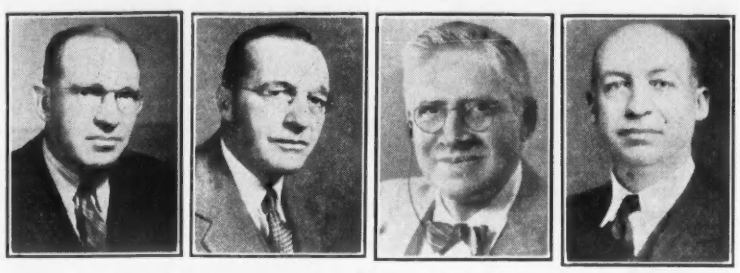
Mathieson Alkali Research Personnel



Maurice C. Taylor, J. Douglas MacMahon, C. N. Richardson, C. Gerald Day —all have been named to new posts in the research and development of Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. Mr. Taylor, formerly manager of research at the Niagara Falls laboratories, has been appointed resident director of research and development; Mr. MacMahon, heretofore assistant manager of the sales development department, has been named assistant to the technical director; Mr. Richardson, superintendent of pilot operations, becomes manager of research engineering; and Mr. Day, a superintendent in the development department, becomes research and plant liaison engineer. Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. MacMahon will report to Dr. G. P. Vincent, recently named technical director.

Victor Research Men Get Merit Certificates

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, reports that certificates of merit have been awarded by the Office of Scientific Research and Development to the following members of its staff in recognition of their work under the auspices of the National Defense Research Committee:—Howard Adler, chief chemist; Earl Anderson, chemical engineer; Thomas M. Beck, research chemist; George Klein, chemical engineer; Nils Lindberg, chemical engineer; Robert E. Zinn, chief engineer; Charles Cook, assistant operating foreman; Harry Martin, chemical operator; Walter Reget, chemical operator; Gilbert Wolff, chemical operator; Kenneth P. Hoffman, chemical engineer; Paul Lee Siegrist, chemical operator; Clarence Wetzel, working foreman. The three last named are now in the armed services.

The nature of the research is still confidential. However, it might be added that Victor Chemical Works is one of the country's leading producers of phosphorus.

Monsanto Ups Gurvin

John E. Gurvin, plant engineer for the Monsanto Chemical Company in elemental phosphorus operations at Monsanto, Tenn., has been made vice-president of the Merritt Engineering Sales Company, Lockport, N. Y., manufacturer and designer of plywood machinery. The Merritt company is a Monsanto subsidiary.

Mr. Gurvin, a native of Somerville, Mass., became superintendent of construction at the Tennessee plant in 1936 and plant engineer in 1938. Before entering Monsanto's service, he was employed by the Aberthaw Company, Boston. He went to his new job September 1.

Pest Control Directors To Meet in October

The board of directors of the National Pest Control Association will meet in Cincinnati, October 22 to 24, for discussions of reconversion and postwar problems, new materials, supplies conditions, and other business matters.

This association will hold no convention this year. But, a number of its committees, including legislative, rodent-control, research, bids and specifications, termite control, and fumigation, are expected to meet during the period of the directors' gathering.

The offices and directors of the association will hold over until an annual convention is held, in October, 1946.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer mixers have taken their contract deliveries of potash and superphosphate on schedule during the past month. An active additional demand was reported for superphosphate which maintained a relatively tight position. Anhydrous ammonia was released rather freely by ordnance plants, some of which are closing down, but there was on evidence of easement in sulphate of ammonia. Deliveries of this inorganic are reported to be running about a month behind schedule and are coming direct from production as there are no reserve stocks. Output at present is said to average 70 percent and, according to official reports, the outlook is not very encouraging for improvement. Around 7,000 tons of domestic nitrate of ammonia will be made available for agriculture. A better supply of tankcars has faciliated the movement of nitrogen solutions. No cyanamide was allowed for mixing purposes during the month.

Tight conditions continued to feature the organic fertilizer products, and the close of the week revealed little that could be construed as favorable for a nearby increase in supplies. Production of bone meal, dried blood and tankage is considerably below normal and feeders have taken stocks as soon as available at ceiling prices, which are about double those prevailing in the prewar period. The arrival of more than 40,000 bags of cottonseed meal from Brazil will likely be used mostly for feeding requirements, although it was thought some might be stored for future cultivation of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—A slow but persistent tightening of the supply position has taken place in this market during the past month. Freer offerings of nitrogen solutions have increased the demand for sulphate for mixing purposes. Production has fallen off and was down to about 70 percent of capacity at the close of the month. Shipments were behind contract schedules and deliveries were made direct from production owing to definitely low inventory reserves.

Bone Meal — No improvement in the supply situation and all grades were difficult to buy. A supply source made possible by army purchasers of boneless meat has been shut off. Demand for feeding use continued active.

Castor Pomace—Current movement confined to existing contracts. Inquiries for additional lots have been in the market for sometime without being satisfied. Production limited and regulated by the amount of castor beans available.

Fish Meal — Offerings limited with demand active. Production of scrap dependent on menhaden catch which so far has not been up to seasonal expectations. Better weather of past week should improve outlook. Buyers paid ceiling for stocks of meal available.

Hoof Meal — Remained in definitely tight supply which prevented buying orders from being satisfied. Current production reported considerably below normal dimensions.

Soda Nitrate — Stocks sufficient to fully cover current demand which was not excessive but of seasonal average. Ships are bringing in Chilean nitrate regularly and keeping the supply situation comfortable.

Tankage—Active feeding inquiry reported for both dried blood and tankage which was more than enough to take offerings made available. Some fertilizer buyers were in the market and willing to pay ceiling prices for any material offered.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments of phosphate rock to domestic acidulators and for export have remained satisfactory. The demand for foreign use looked favorable and considerable tonnage has been booked to countries not in a position to use foreign made material. It is stated that if production in French Morocco is maintained at the rate recorded in the first quarter, the year's output would equal nearly 2,000,000 tons. No information regarding the output in Tunisia, the largest North African prewar producer, has been received.

Superphosphate — Aside from the call for regular contract deliveries, an active inquiry has prevailed for additional quantities. Production has maintained a satisfactory seasonal average regardless of some re-channeling of sulphuric acid due to reported cutbacks in ordnance production. The outlook at present is considered favorable, the problem being manpower which showed little appreciable improvement during the month.

Potashes

Producers have delivered material against existing contracts and these shipments have accounted for the major market movement during the month. Labor conditions have not improved and have constituted a problem in some instances. Regardless of this condition, production has made a satisfactory seasonal average allowing prompt shipments of both muriate and manure salts.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—Fish Scrap.—The season for production of this ammoniate has shown little improvement, and the additions to output are very disappointing. However, more favorable climatic conditions are often realized in September than at any other time, and there have been instances when the month enabled the menhadden fishing fleet to make up for previous deficiencies. Up to the present time fish are neither plentiful nor of such size as to encourage expectations of a large output of scrap, the ceiling for which remains at $1.21 per unit of protein content, with the usual mark-up for conversion of the scrap into meal. Superphosphate.—Some progress has been made, in adding to man power in plants and a measure of improvement is noted. The ceiling is unchanged at 65 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid for supplies under 22 percent on bulk sales by producers to manufacturers of fertilizers and mixers.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Business in nitrogenous fertilizer materials was good wherever stock could be obtained, but with only limited volume of livestock slaughter, animal products were in limited supply. Tone of the market held firm. Blood was in good call. Tankage remained in moderate demand, with supply fair. Bone materials were quiet and steady. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.65 to $2.70.

Insecticides

Cryolite—Stocks of this material have taken care of demand and the supply situation for the season has not proved a difficult problem, so far as the insecticide trade is concerned.

DDT—Producers have been flooded with inquiries for this new insecticide which is now available for commercial uses. Quotations vary according to quantity and style of packing. Ton lots in 150-pound fiber drums are held at 55c. a pound works, with smaller lots packed in cans in cases quoted at 65c. a pound works.

Methyl Bromide—Agricultural demands have been satisfied without much difficulty. Production fell off during the early Spring months but increased in May and has kept the supply position favorable all Summer.

Nicotine Sulphate—Limited production resulting from a shortage of basic material held the supply position tight. May exports amounted to 50,000 pounds.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Agricultural demand seems to have been satisfied. Stocks have been able to supply requirements fairly prompt although production is reported to have varied considerably.

Thallium Sulphate — Heavy shipments to our armed forces have kept supplies from reaching the market. It is expected that relaxation of Government demand will allow suppliers to replenish their stocks within the next few months.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Sulphur and Pyrites

While some relaxation in demand is expected with military cutbacks, there was little evidence of any sizable falling off in deliveries during the past month. Mine shipments have been moved promptly with transportation not the problem it was at intervals earlier in the year. Activity in Spanish pyrites has been regulated by shipments from primary supply sources. Prices were unchanged.

Insecticide Buying Stopped by Army

OPD Washington Bureau

All insecticide purchase programs, with the exception of those covering two items, have been cancelled by the War Department. The two exceptions are insect powder (louse) in bulk form and the same type of powder in 2-ounce cans.

The programs terminated and the amounts which had been scheduled for delivery under contracts now cancelled follow:—

Insecticide DDT residual effect spray, 1,213,900 gallons.

Insecticide liquid finished spray, also understood to contain DDT, 96,000 gallons.

Insect spray, delousing 31,000 gallons.

Larvicide, DDT powder (dissolving), 6,897,000 pounds.

Larvicide, DDT powder (dust), 1,483,700 pounds.

Insect repellent, freon aerosol 1 pound dispenser, 15,552,000 units.

Insect repellent, clothing treatment of two types dimethyl phthalate and benzyl benzoate), 1,750,000 gallons.

The department also said that it had terminated purchase programs for dibutyl phthalate and Rutgers 612 and indalone which it was undertaking for the British. The amounts involved were not disclosed.

Barrett Adds to Technicians

The Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has added to its technical sales staff, James F. Barns, formerly with the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, who will be located in Cleveland, Ohio, and Frank V. Feorello, formerly with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, who will be located in the New York office.

Sulphur

Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenon Mixtures

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Barrett NITROGEN
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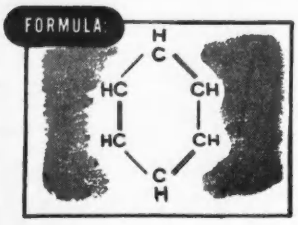
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

BENZOL

DEFINITION: Benzol (Benzene) is the parent hydrocarbon of the aromatic compounds. It is the basic raw material for the synthesis of many organic chemicals.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1825 by Faraday in an oil obtained by compressing illuminating gas. Hofmann found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process of recovering benzol industrially was first developed by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Benzol is obtained principally from the destructive distillation of coal. Most of the benzol produced in this operation is recovered by scrubbing coke-oven gas, while the balance is found in the portion of coal-tar that distills below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: The pure product is a mobile, colorless liquid. It boils at 80.1°C., and crystallizes at 5.5°C. It is practically insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum distillates and many organic liquids.

USES: A solvent for stains, coatings, and rubber cements; an essential raw material for the manufacture of dyes, tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, phenol, aviation fuel, and D.D.T.

GRADES:

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90%	.870-.886	Start: Min. 78.2°C 90% Min. at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C

NOTE: Deliveries today are somewhat restricted by the demand for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Indications point to a gradual easement from the tight supply conditions that have characterized coaltar chemicals throughout the war period. The industry faces some important problems that will have to be solved before the markets are restored to anything like a normal basis. At present, the actual effect of military cutbacks is not known and it will take some time before this influence can be determined. The cancellation of government contracts suggests more material for civilian industry. The current demand for the basic coaltar chemicals is heavy with a sizable backlog of orders to be satisfied. The extent of demand after these orders are worked out is problematical. The supposition is that a large permanent inquiry will prevail. Meanwhile, production has been keyed to a wartime basis and readjustments are necessary to restore balance between demand and supply. Intermediates and dyestuffs which are a natural tributary to the basic products will be regulated largely by developments in benzol, naphthalene, toluol and xylol.

The only price change recorded during the week was in resorcinol where lower quotations were made effective by a leading supplier for both technical and U. S. P. grades.

Steel operations for the week beginning August 27 were scheduled at 74.5 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 69.9 percent for the preceeding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 90.8 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,364,600 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,280,300 tons for the previous week and 1,739,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Although more benzol appeared to be reaching civilian industries, there was no evidence of excess offerings. Suppliers looked for a gradual easement during the reconversion period. There seemed to be almost an entire absence of motor benzol on the market at this time. Prospective stocks and the extent of industrial demand came in for a lot of consideration. Solvents during August received 474,628 gallons, compared with 500,655 gallons in July. Imports for five months ending May 31 were 19,910,000 gallons. Exports for the same period totaled 707,000 gallons. About one-third of this amount was shipped out in May

Coaltar — Distribution of this basic coaltar chemical did not vary appreciably from other months. Specific requirements received approval and some was used for fuel purposes, all under regulation of WPB.

Creosote Oil — Recent heavy shipments to the West coast left inventories low at the end of the month. The supply situation will be controlled to a large extent by the amount taken for future government use. Production has fallen some since the beginning of the year.

Cresylic Acid—Supply continued insufficient to meet requirements during the month. Importations have assisted in meeting demand, but inventories remained short and the market did not relax from its tight position. Importations for five months ending May 31 amounted to 999,000 gallons. Exports including cresols for the same period were 752,000 pounds, a decline of over 50 percent from the corresponding time in 1944.

Naphthalene — Tempering of pressure for use in phthalic anhydride is expected to have some easing influence on the supply but it could not be determined at this time how much of a backlog of orders will have to be satisfied. The demand for refined, including both balls and flakes, was exceedingly heavy.

Phenol — Major part of demand for plastics, traphenyl phosphate and other plasticizers was satisfied during the month. A sizable amount was also allocated for chemical manufacture. Foreign shipments for five months ending May 31 were 11,399,000 pounds, May exports amounting to 3,027,000 pounds.

Toluol—Supply appeared to lean towards easement at the close of the month. Sizable quantities reached the manufacturers of dyes and intermediates, protective coatings and chemicals during August. Exports for five months including May amounted to 27,469,000 pounds. May exports were 7,390,000 pounds.

Xylol—Protective coatings and solvent blends have been heavily represented in the market's activity. Demand in general was broad, with shipments improving under a better supply situation.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Business in coaltar bases was in rather good volume, with indications that supply was still somewhat smaller than buyers would like to have it. The buying trade continues to watch the general market closely. Benzol is firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c., 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2 degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Conditions governing this market did not vary much last week. The supply was better at the end than at the beginning of the month. Relaxation of government demand has eased the inventory position and industrial requirements will be given more attention. It is too early to judge the outlook clearly but it appears as though the supply situation in cyclohexanone will not be a problem to the cement and other consuming industries over the remainder of the year.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Continued in tight supply throughout the entire month. May improve in supply gradually as production is diverted to civilian uses.

Cleve's—Inventories reported low at the end of the month. Supply will depend on extent of future demand.

Fumaric—Heavy demand for use in synthetic resins and protective coatings featured this market. Production has been insufficient to meet requirements by a big margin. WPB expects a shortage of this acid over the remainder of the year.

Maleic — Shortage of anhydrous stocks prevented much of this acid from reaching consumers during the past month. The supply situation to date has continued critically short.

Picramic—Market position firm and devoid of excess stocks, but essential requirements were covered.

Sulphanilic—Possibly not such a supply problem for future buyers. Short supplies held the market in a tight position at the close of the month.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Dyes and intermediate producers were allowed 1,467,103 pounds of anilin oil in August compared with 1,381,800 pounds in July. Makers of rubber chemicals received 3,378,500 pounds against 3,394,700 pounds in July. Drugs and pharmaceuticals were allowed 383,600 pounds against 488,850 pounds in July. The market

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Resorcinol, U.S.P., crystals, 20c. per lb.
Resorcinol, technical, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

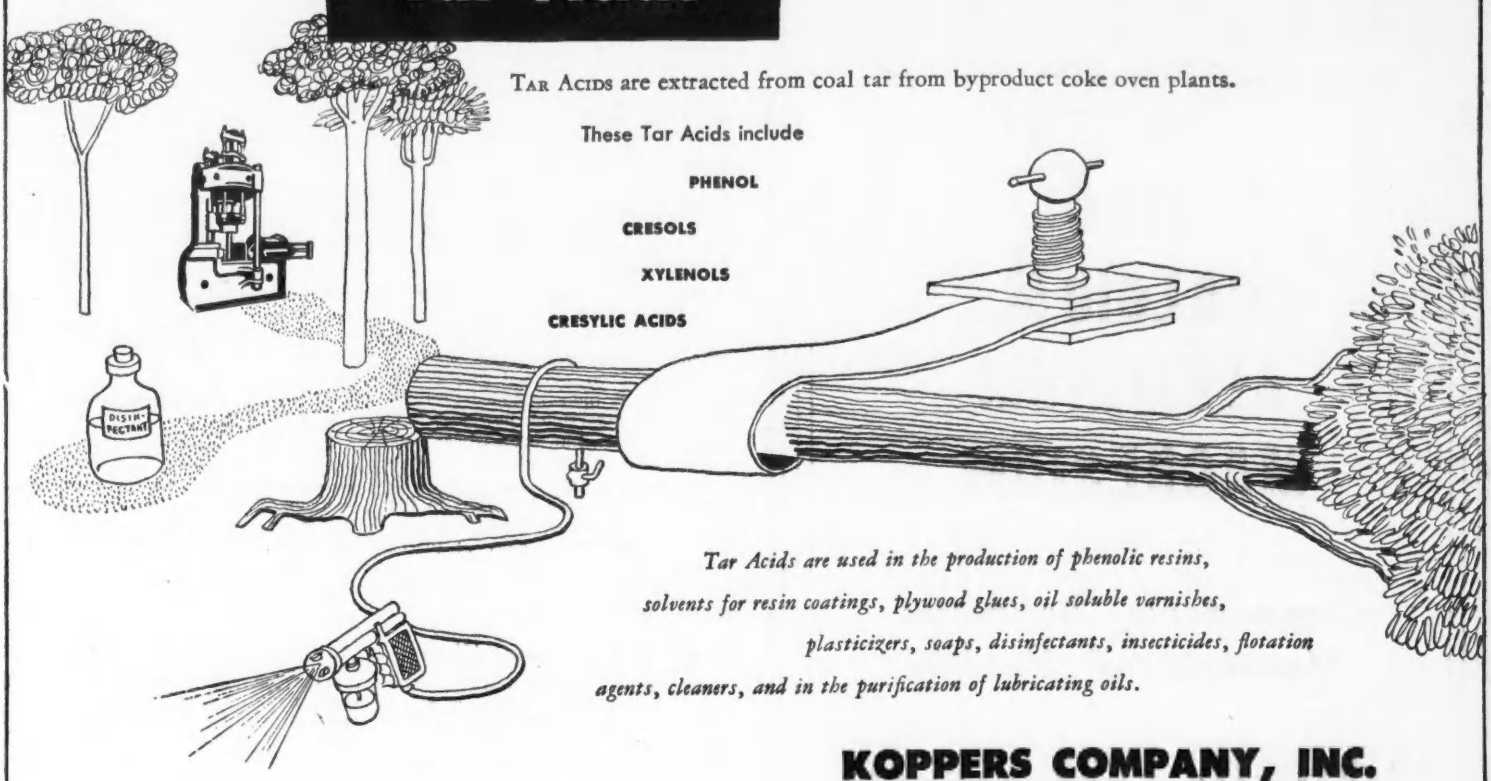
Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended August 24 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	814,192
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	21,083,280
Benzol	gals.	2,656,836
Coaltar	gals.	9,856,005
Creosote oil	gals.	548,508
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,302,707
Phenol	lbs.	154,268
Toluol	gals.	531,367
Xylol	gals.	119,986

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS

Tar Acids



TAR ACIDS are extracted from coal tar from byproduct coke oven plants.

These Tar Acids include

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Tar Acids are used in the production of phenolic resins, solvents for resin coatings, plywood glues, oil soluble varnishes, plasticizers, soaps, disinfectants, insecticides, flotation agents, cleaners, and in the purification of lubricating oils.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

supply situation at the close was not as tight as a month ago.

Anthracene—Consumers have not found the supply situation a problem in this material. Prompt shipments have leveled off demand in a satisfactory manner.

Catechol—Market position has continued firm under a fairly heavy demand. Stocks have remained sufficient to permit prompt shipments of C.P. crystals and resublimed.

Diphenylamine—Makers of dyestuffs had 90 percent of their requests approved in August against 50 percent in July. Paints, plastics and resins had their requests granted in full.

Phthalic Anhydride—August allocations totaled 12,978,000 pounds, compared with 13,848,647 pounds in July. The relaxation of Government demands eased the supply situation at the close of the month. At this time the market is going through a conversion process while under a heavy peacetime demand.

Resorcinol — A leading supplier quoted the market lower for U.S.P. crystals in standard units at $1.60 a pound, works. A lower market for technical was also quoted at 64c. a pound in large lots and at 74c. a pound in smaller quantities. Both varieties are f.o.b. works, freight allowed except on small lots of technical.

Coaltar Colors

Relaxation to some extent of military demand is expected to ease the supply situation in the near future. The major part of the dyes produced so far this year were consumed in the textile industry working out Government contracts. Improvement in toluol, benzol, phthalic anhydride and other basic products suggests a better production of dyestuffs over the remaining months of the year if manpower is made available. In a recent list of surplus chemicals, about 30,000 pounds of dyes and dyestuffs, mostly specialized types for redyeing, were included.

C. S. Stiles, vice-president, of the Cleveland Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has retired after thirty years' connection with the company. He will make his home in Clearwater, Fla.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

consequence of a late start in their reconversion efforts. Claims can't be settled until they are filed, and any contractor who has received a termination notice should get his claim in promptly.

There has been much talk lately that delays in settlement of claims resulting from contract terminations are tying up industry funds and slowing down the process of reconversion. There is much reason to doubt the accuracy of these charges. Latest surveys show that there are ample funds available to finance contractors with terminations either through partial payments or guaranteed T-loans.

Under existing provisions there is no reason why contractors in most cases cannot get liberal partial payments or guaranteed T-loans within thirty days after application.

Help for Little Business

Some question has been raised as to just where the Smaller War Plants Corporation now stands with respect to its authority to make loans to small firms. The answer is that SWPC is based on an act of Congress and the termination of the war has made no change in its existence or functions. It is still operating at the same old stand and will continue to make loans, although the loans now will be for civilian production, rather than war production.

The thought that Congress may take steps to curb some of the activities of SWPC, now that its original purpose of helping little business in the war effort is no longer a responsibility, also is without foundation. Congress is too "little-business minded" to do anything of this nature and if anything, it can be expected to increase the funds of the corporation to make more loans if this is believed necessary.

In the three years it has been in operation SWPC has extended $333,091,000 of financial assistance to small plants in loans and machinery leases.

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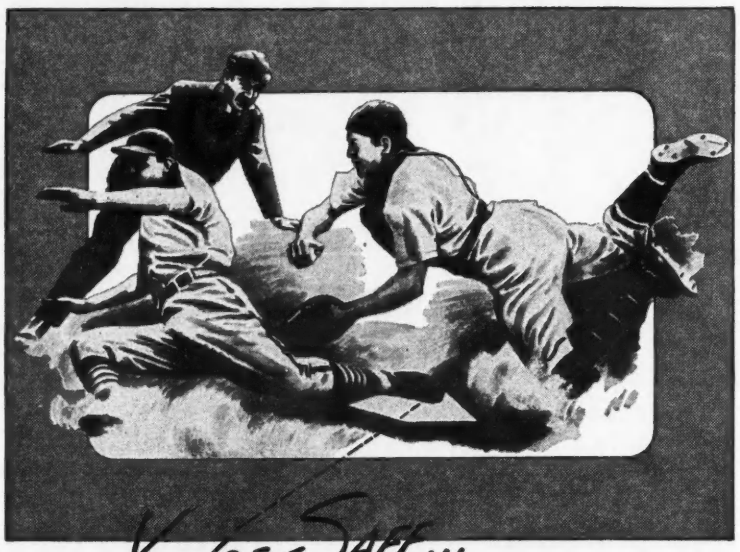

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Piccolyte is pale in color and non-yellowing, an important factor where permanence is required. Being low in cost and soluble in low-cost naphthas, it is economical to use. It is chemically inert, thermoplastic, and made in several types or grades, having a variety of characteristics and properties.

Due to heavy demands for Picco Products, we are sometimes unable to guarantee prompt deliveries of certain types. However, we will be glad to help you select the proper types and grades for your particular use, and schedule the earliest possible delivery for your orders.

★ WRITE for bulletins giving grades, properties and uses.

Pennsylvania
Industrial Chemical Corporation
Clairton, Penna.
Distributed by Falk Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Makers of: Coumarone Resins · Coal Tar Naphthas · Styrene Resins · Rubber Plasticizers · Reclaiming Oils · Turpene Resins

Protective Coatings Materials

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Although considerable additional progress has been made within the past week in clearing the way for a relatively rapid transition by the protective coatings industry from wartime to peacetime conditions, it has become increasingly apparent that there are still several obstacles in the road leading to an entirely satisfactory reconversion of this industry with a building up of civilian business to an extent nearly, if not entirely, commensurate with the immediate and impending loss of war orders, already cancelled or about to be heavily cut back.

Still overhanging the heads of the paint, varnish and lacquer makers in their reconversion operations like a veritable Sword of Damocles, is the prospective unloading by the Government of additional war supply surpluses and the stockpiles built up for lend-lease accommodations which have now been stopped and hence shut off from their intended destinations. It is understood, however, that these stockpiles, like the postwar surpluses, will be offered first to the manufacturers and suppliers who originally sold these materials to the Government and who will be permitted to buy them back at prices presumably enough below prevailing market levels to afford a good margin of profit on their resale.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Recently engendered hopes of the lead pigment makers for a more liberal allotment of pig lead by the War Production Board within the immediate or nearby future have been wetblanketed, this past week, by a statement issued by that bureau, to the effect that, although World War II is ended, metallic lead is still scarce and hence many prewar users of this metal will not be able to get sufficient supplies for some time. In order to insure enough lead for permitted uses, WPB has added, its order M-38, controlling the use of primary, secondary and scrap lead, will be retained. Even in the making of storage batteries, on which allotments have recently been considerably expanded, the lead thus permitted to be used has been limited to 9 percent antimony content, except where otherwise specified in contracts with Government procurement agencies.

With the recent revocation of orders M-11, governing the distribution of zinc slabs and of M-11-A, covering that of leadfree zinc oxide, the manufacturers of the slabs are exerting themselves to the utmost in an effort to meet the large accumulated demand of zinc oxide and other zinc pigment makers. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week August 24-31 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—Although current supplies of this pigment are still relatively scanty, the protective coatings industry continues pleased with the recent liberalization of the allowance for the third quarter from a 16 percent to a 25 percent annual basis and is hoping for a commensurate increase in production within the next few weeks. The Federal specification on basic carbonate white lead, dry, paste in oil and semipaste containing volatile thinner has been changed as of August 1 from TT-W-251a, in effect since November 6, 1934, to TT-W-251b. A combined report of WPB and the Census Bureau on the production of white lead for last June shows the output of basic carbonate white lead for that month to have amounted to 3,540 short tons while that of basic sulphate reached 1,091 tons. For May, the production of these two types totaled 3,282 tons and 1,066 tons, respectively.

Titanium Dioxide—Although manufacturers of this pigment material have been informed by the U. S. Navy that there will be no cutbacks in the orders emanating from that branch of the military service, which has hitherto constituted the major source of business, they are nonetheless endeavoring to make slightly more liberal quota allotments for the non-military users whose unrated orders can be filled only after all rated orders have been taken care of. For September, the quotas of these consumers have been increased from 40 percent to 50 percent and their B quotas from 40 percent to 65 percent.

Fillers and Extenders

China Clay—Both domestic and imported grades are again moving steadily into consuming channels. The output of pottery clay by the thirty-five producing properties in California last year is reported to have amounted to 491,363 net tons, valued at $1,241,652 at shipping points in that State. An arrival of 420 bags is noted.

Mica—Following closely upon recent revocation of orders M-101 and M-101-A, governing the distribution of both block mica and mica splittings, the Foreign Economic Administration has announced that Government purchase of mica in all foreign areas will be terminated on or before December 31. In Brazil and India, where there has been joint Government purchases for the United States and the United Kingdom, such procurements are to cease November 30 and United Kingdom purchases in British Africa are to be ended December 31. Although private purchases are now permitted in Angola, permission to import into the United States must be obtained from the War Production Board, in accordance with the provisions of general imports order M-63. Announcement of arrangements for a resumption of private trade in Brazil, India and British Africa will be made as soon as they are completed. Meanwhile, paint makers are continuing to buy fair-sized quantities of wetground, especially pulverized, scrap mica, and only slightly smaller lots of dryground scrap.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black — The announced abandonment of three new carbon black plant constructions, which were to have been financed by Government funds and which would have added still further to productive capacities in this field, has been deemed only a negligibly unfavorable factor in the campaign to keep production well ahead of the requirements of the military establishment, as the latter have been steadily cut back since Japan's surrender and there is now a sufficiently substantial output to warrant the revocation on September 30 of the restrictive provisions set forth in schedule 32 of order M-300 which have long been withholding the use of the so-called "rubber" grades for any except military purposes.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Complete revocation on August 31 of the highly restrictive provisions of both naphthenic acid and naphthenates, contained in schedule 117 of order M-300, which had hitherto shut out paint and varnish makers engaged in civilian production work from the use of these driers, has evoked a flood of orders from the protective coatings industry for all the naphthenates.

Stearates—Although the curtailment of military paint-making requirements, following the surrender of Japan, has resulted in some cancellations of orders for these flatteners from those paint manufacturers engaged in war production work, the volume of business in these materials has held up well within the past fortnight.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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CALCIUM STEARATE
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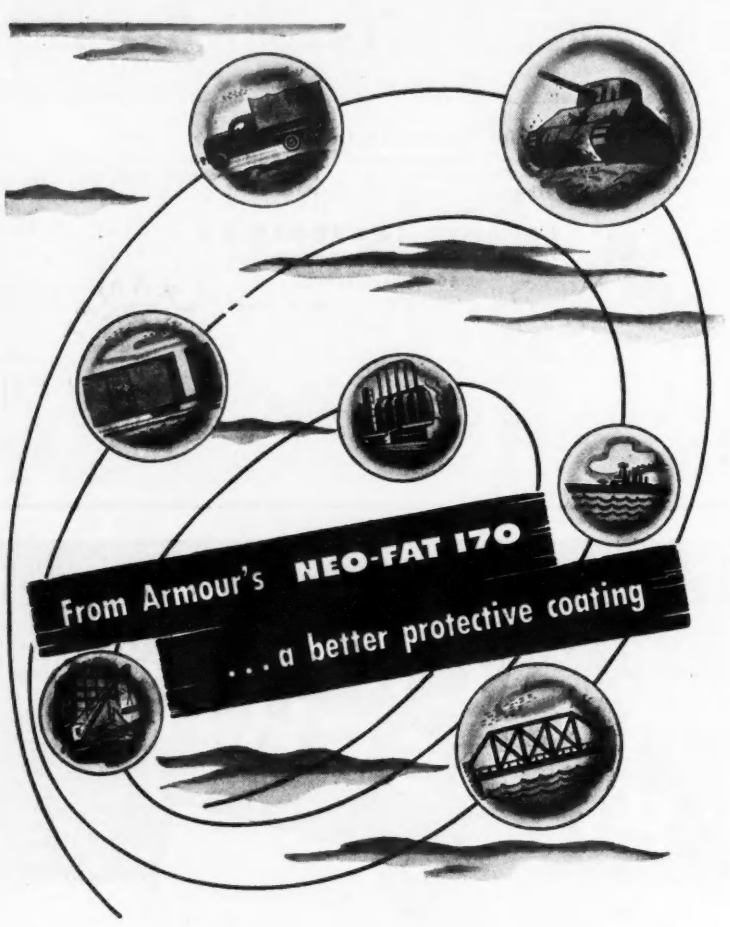

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Easily available, it's being widely used today in formulating the rugged protective coatings needed for war equipment... for box-cars... for bridges... for construction equipment... wherever rough handling and exposure make protection of prime importance. Neo-Fat 170 is also being used to advantage in enamels, printing inks, chassis black, putty, core oils and allied products where darker colors are permissible.

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Neo-Fat 170 is only one of the many Neo-Fats now serving American industry. Whatever pure fatty acids you may require, a Neo-Fat can be formulated to your specifications. May we send you our brochure on the entire series?

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
1355 West 31st Street, Chicago 9, Illinois

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate — Recent announcement of the revocation of schedule 65 of M-300, effective August 31, has injected into the situation so much uncertainty on the score of the counterbalance of demand with supply as to induce manufacturers to sit tight on their present price schedules and repeat their August quotations on September 1.

Butyl Alcohol—In view of the slated revocation of allocation control, through the wiping out of the provisions of schedule 66 of M-300 on August 31, producers are refraining from making any revision of their September price schedules, customarily announced at the outset of each month.

Naval Stores

Rosin—A slowing-down of gum gathering in several areas of the Southern producing belt, resulting from heavy rains and inundations of the woodlands in these regions, has tended to handicap gum rosin processing operations. And, with virtually all old stocks hitherto remaining in the hands of producers and dealers now exhausted, new crop offerings, outside of the pale grades, continue greatly restricted. Meanwhile, the demand from civilian users is expanding rapidly and outstripping the immediately available supply, albeit military requirements are being steadily cut back.

Moderate-sized sales have continued to be made on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange at the new OPA ceiling prices.

WPB's order M-387 has been amended so as to eliminate schedule B and all reference to preferred orders. Hence rosins as well as all other products formerly listed in schedule B have been transferred to schedule A which provides an overall quota for all military and civilian orders. Under this amended order paint manufacturers may consume in the fourth quarter 60 percent of the amount consumed for all uses in the fourth quarter of 1944. During the remainder of the third quarter, however, they are limited to one-half the quota established by this amendment (60 percent of the amount consumed for all uses in the third quarter of 1944) plus one-half the quota under the previous order (30 percent of the amount consumed for civilian orders in the third quarter of 1944) plus ex-quota usage to fill preferred orders prior to August 28. The amount which small users are permitted to consume, if greater than the amount established by the quota, remains at 2,700 pounds (5 drums) per quarter.

Similarly increased allotments are made in this amended regulation in favor of adhesives, coated fabrics, linoleum and printed floor coverings and shoe polish but, in the case of soaps, the increase is from 25 percent to 55 percent.

Savannah, Aug. 31.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	F'ri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	210	...	33	...	166
Receipts	71	123	107	120	97
Shipments	...	...	193	...	118
Stocks	5,853	5,976	5,890	6,010	5,989

Turpentine—The rushing of newly gathered crude gum to processing plants, when the new rosin ceiling prices went into effect three weeks ago, has caused an amplification of offerings on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange within the past week while the requirements for new protective coatings on new private constructions and maintenance painting operations have not yet reached the magnitude expected with the ending of the Japanese war and the consequent release of most building materials. Hence, with the development of further weakness in that exchange, the price of gum turpentine has remained around 76c., although, at interior points, premiums of 1c. and 2c. per gallon have continued to be asked.

Savannah, Aug. 31.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons — Cents	Sales	Barrels — Receipts	Shipments	On hand
Monday	76	1,200	...	...	7,307
Tuesday	76	...	182	260	7,229
Wednesday	76	8,400	55	110	7,174
Thursday	76	...	53	...	7,227
Friday	76	3,950	131	566	6,792

Synthetic Resins

Coumarone-Indene Resins — The long-expected complete freeing of these synthetic resins from allocation control has at last been accomplished through the elimination of schedule 110 of M-300, August 31.

SICO
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
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Lake Colors
Zinc and Aluminum Stearate
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Maleic Resins — Removal of these resins as well as of maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oil and resins from allocation control has been announced as effective August 31 through the revocation of schedule 103 of M-300, coincident with the lifting of allocation from maelic anhydride and maleic acid by revocation of schedule 68 of M-300.

Phenolic Resins—Most of the difficulties hitherto encountered by civilian users in obtaining these resins have been eliminated by WPB's revocation, on August 31, of schedule 87 of M-300.

A list of synthetic resins, with quotations therefor, appears in this issue of OPA, beginning on page 36.

Varnish Gums

Copal — Despite the arrival of a cargo of Congo copal, consisting of 7,220 bags from the Belgian Congo, the local market remains only sparingly supplied with this gum, inasmuch as virtually all of its individual consignments had been contracted for long ago and are being shipped out to the contracting consumers as rapidly as such shipments can be arranged for under the terms of the still existent WPB allocation regulation. This allocation system, provided under schedule 96 of order M-300 has already been slated for revocation September 30 and the importers are endeavoring to have the date of the effectiveness of this revocation advanced.

Shellac — There has recently been some improvement in the volume of bleaching operations as a more plentiful supply of labor has become available for work in the bleacheries with the steadily increasing release of manpower from military service in most cases where such operations are conducted in the East. But the demand for bleached seedlac, T.N. and other dark grades of lac continues to run well in excess of the current supply, as private building constructions are being resumed on a sizable scale and as stocks of seedlac and T.N. are found to be still far from sufficient for meeting for the new decorative work requirements. Cutting operations likewise continue to be held down by the inadequacy of the allotment of denatured alcohol for this purpose but this handicap is now in a fair way to be relieved.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Removal of allocation control on August 31 has not exerted any stimulating influence upon the movement of this material. The local market appears to be well supplied, albeit domestic production continues rather small, as recent importations from Argentina have been more than adequate. With the demand at the customary midsummer ebb, no developments of outstanding importance are expected for the ensuing fortnight.

Glues—To date there has been no reflection of the revocation of allocation control over hide glues, through the elimination of schedule 8 of M-300 August 31. Nor is any material benefit expected to result therefrom, insofar as consumers are concerned, until the supply of these glues become considerably amplified.

Reynolds Metals Seeks DPC Aluminum Plants

The Reynolds Metals Company, through M. M. Caskie, vice-president, submitted August 21 an offer to operate government-owned aluminum plants in the Northwest, Middlewest and South under lease with a view to ultimate acquisition. It offered to operate the plants during the lease period at half the rate the Aluminum Company of America is being paid currently for operating the same plants.

The Reynolds company's proposal submitted formally at a session in Seattle of a sub-committee of the Mead committee with Senator Mitchell presiding, revealed that the company, August 1, sent to Stuart Symington, chairman of the Surplus Property Board, which has initial control of the disposition of the government-owned aluminum plants, a definite offer. It stated in that communication that it was "definitely interested in leasing and ultimately acquiring" the Troutdale, Ore., Jones Mill, Ark., and Spokane, Wash., aluminum-reduction plants, either the Hurricane Creek, Ark., or the Baton Rouge, La., alumina plant, and either the Spokane or the McCook (Chicago) aluminum sheet plant.

Du Pont Plans Plastics Expansion in W.Va.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is exercising options to purchase a plot of about 400 acres at Washington, W. Va., near Parkersburg. The site, says Arnold E. Pitcher, general manager of the plastics department, is being acquired for expansion of the company's activities in the plastics field.

The du Pont company already operates one of the largest plastics plants in the country at Arlington, N. J., and a smaller plant at Leominster, Mass. Neither of these locations provides sufficient space to accommodate the expansion in manufacturing facilities which it is now forecast will be required over the next several years.

Among the first units to be built at the new location will be greatly expanded facilities for manufacturing nylon as a plastic in various forms, "Lucite" methyl methacrylate resin, and the new plastic, polythene. Construction on these units with the necessary service facilities will be started just as soon as materials and labor are available for postwar developments.

Beyond these specific projects, Mr. Pitcher said that out of the extensive research program which the company has been carrying on in the plastics field for many years, several promising new products are expected to be ready for commercial introduction during the first five postwar years, and the new site will provide adequate space to erect plants for the manufacture of these new products also.

The du Pont company also has launched a $10,000,000 project to expand facilities for the production of nylon yarn at its Martinsville, Va., plant, which went into operation in November, 1941. A nylon district sales office has been set up in Wilmington under P. D. Atwood, and a technical service unit under A. W. Staudt.

Greenewalt Is Given Du Pont Pigments Post

Dr. C. H. Greenewalt has been appointed assistant general manager of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., effective September 1. Since March 12 he has been an assistant director of the development department. Previously he was technical director of the explosives department, assigned to special warwork.

Dr. Greenewalt started with the du Pont company in 1922 as a chemist in the Philadelphia works. Two years later he was transferred to the experimental station of the chemical department in Wilmington. He was made a group leader of research chemists in 1927, a research supervisor in charge of a number of groups in 1933, and assistant director of the experimental station in 1939. During this period he played an important part in the development of nylon. He was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by the University of Delaware in 1940.

In January, 1942, Dr. Greenewalt was elected a director of the company, and in June of that year he became chemical director of the Grasselli Chemicals department, and went from there to the explosives department.

Woodward with American Zinc

William S. Woodward has succeeded John Sellon as Eastern District manager for the American Zinc Sales Company, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Sellon resigned to become associated with the C. K. Williams Company, Easton, Pa.

A COPY of this book has been sent to every paint manufacturer. It describes an extensive, outside house paint testing program underway at our Research Laboratories. Over 1200 panels are on exposure. The formulas, most of them new and untried, are the result of consultation with many of the leading paint formulators in this country. Recognized outside house paint pigments are used in varying amounts. A wide variety of vehicles has been selected.

The book is our first report to the paint industry on this program. Prior to the final report, progress reports will be issued from time to time.

It is worth your while to read this book carefully. If your copy has been mislaid, another copy may be obtained by writing to —

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New York Paint Club Committees Named

Coordinated service by the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association to enable its members to meet peacetime problems and increase sales was urged by the president, Ed H. Bucy, of the Zapon division of Atlas Powder Company, at the executive committee meeting in the Hotel Biltmore, August 28. Sales achievement of 45 percent over 1939 figures was necessary, he pointed out, to contribute to the national economic goal set by the Committee on Economic Development. To meet the challenge, the paint industry must adhere to the rate of sales in effect during the war years and for the first six months of this year.

Mr. Bucy urged members to bring their problems to headquarters, and pledged support of his office and the committees in getting the needed answers. He also announced expansion of technical training courses in this area.

Mr. Bucy was elected vice-chairman of the executive committee, to which the following four new members were added:—Roy B. Anderson, of the Brooklyn Varnish Company; Harry Minkoff, of the Peerless Paint & Varnish Corporation; Ralph H. Everett, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, and G. Klinkenstein, of the Maas & Waldstein Company.

The president's appointments of the following committee chairmen were ratified:—

Constitution and by-laws, H. M. Howard, Thibaut & Walker Company.

Traffic, J. J. A. Winzenreid, Devoe & Raynolds Company.

Credits and collections, William Rons, Colonial Works.

Trade sales, Ralph H. Everett, M. J. Merkin Paint Company.

Specialized production finishes sales, G. Klinkenstein, Maas & Waldstein Company.

Industrial maintenance sales group, W. N. Stanley, Socony Paint Products.

Program, Page N. Hamilton.

Production, Roy B. Anderson, Brooklyn Varnish Company.

Membership, Harold L. Davis, D. H. Litter Company.

Civic Affairs, A. R. DeVos, Breinig Brothers.

Raw Material Procurement, F. A. Walters, Socony Paint Products, for A members or buyers; A. J. Wittenberg for B and C members and suppliers.

Water paint manufacturers, Carl Iddings, Prescott Paint Company.

Paint vehicle makers, Adams G. Dunn, Adco Chemical Company.

Veterans re-employment, Renshaw Smith, jr., Devoe & Raynolds Company.

Technical training, E. Harold Shakespeare, Flood & Conklin Company.

Reconversion, Louis Gillespie, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company.

Public relations, W. S. Hays, assistant to the president.

James Flynn Joins Zac-Lac

James F. Flynn has resigned as technical director for Valentine & Co., New York, to become general manager for the Zac-Lac Paint & Lacquer Company, Atlanta. Mr. Flynn represents third generation of his family in the Valentine organization. His grandfather moved with it from Boston to New York, and his father, James L. Flynn, was in its employ for forty-three years. His brother Homer, vice president of the Paramet Corporation, was also with Valentine & Co. for a number of years. Jim started as control chemist in the Valentine Kearny plant in 1925.

Naval Stores: April-June

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the April-June, 1945, quarter totaled 139,046 barrels, compared with 129,062 barrels in the corresponding 1944 quarter. Stocks at the end of the quarter were 184,777 barrels, compared with 289,087 barrels.

Production of gum and wood rosins in the 1945 quarter totaled 376,750 drums, compared with 341,799 drums in the 1944 quarter. Stocks this year at June 30 were 383,979 drums, compared with 711,777 drums.

Details of naval stores supply, demand, and stocks in the April-June quarter this year are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	202,546	388,266
Production	139,046	376,750
Supply	341,592	765,016
Carryover, June 30	184,777	383,979
Apparent consumption	156,815	381,037

Production

Gum	74,574	201,392
Wood	64,472	175,358
Steam-distilled	31,859	175,358
Destructive-distilled	1,336	.....
Sulphate	31,277	.....

Consumption by Industries

Abattoirs	.....	117
Adhesives and plastics	75	6,078
Asphaltic products	.....	550
Automobiles and wagons	57	31
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	32,320	76,615
Ester gum and synthetic resins	5,413	68,472
Foundries and foundry supplies	152	4,623
Furniture	38	1
Insecticides and disinfectants	5	1,741
Linoleum and floorcovering	10	1,920
Matches	.....	364
Oils and greases	58	8,736
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	4,509	27,112
Paper and paper size	.....	72,596
Printing ink	58	1,807
Railroads and shipyards	2,635	4,998
Rubber	327	8,235
Shoe polish and shoe materials	2,828	1,679
Soap	.....	72,963
Other industries	48	1,410
Total industrial reported	48,533	360,048

Carryover Locations

Production points	41,523	90,942
Gum stills	29,482	42,923
Wood plants	12,041	48,019
Southern concentration points	91,946	25,873
Ports	29,375	12,614
Interior yards	62,571	13,259
Distribution points	28,689	12,019
Central	14,440	4,362
Eastern	9,756	6,615
Western	4,493	1,042
Industrial plants	22,619	255,145

Miscellaneous Production

	Tons
Black liquor soap	54,949
reported acidified	53,718
Tall oil, crude	26,075
	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentine	5,001
Pine oil	27,711
Pinetar	23,782
Rosin oil	6,717
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	8,528

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Plastics Club to Hear About Uses of Resins

Postwar applications of synthetic resins and plasticizers will be considered in detail by members of the Plastic Club of the United States, at its first Fall meeting, September 11, in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York.

The principal speakers will be Carl H. Pottenger, Walter Finney, William C. Davis, and Louis C. Chesley, jr., all of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Pottenger will expound wartime uses and applications of urea and melamine adhesive, treating especially of their applications in the construction of currugated and solid fiber containers and the uses of urea glues for secondary operations. He will also tell of contemplated peacetime utilizations.

Mr. Finney will discuss the war uses of urea and melamine moulding compounds and their bearing on peacetime facilities. Mr. Davis will talk on the development of thermosetting copolymer resins in wartime and the postwar era. Mr. Chesley will discourse on high-pressure laminating resins.

Officers of the club are:—President, John A. Owen, of the Sorg Paper Company; vice-presidents, Charles Gates, of B. Altman & Co., and Morris Salinger of the Duranol Products Company; secretary, Clifton Cowan, of the Northern Industrial Chemical Company, secretary; chairman of the board, Charles Peters, of Lewis & Conger. Because of the recent resignation of the club's treasurer, Arthur Stemler, it will be necessary to elect a new treasurer at the September meeting.

AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

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N.Y. Production Club To Discuss Fungicides

A lecture and discussion on the origin and control of fungous growths, and the first showing of the colored motion pictures taken at the club's Summer outing, will feature the initial Fall meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, September 6, in the Building Trades Employers Association building, at 2 Park avenue.

The address on fungous destruction, entitled "What Every Paint and Varnish Chemist Should Know About Fungicides," will be delivered by Arthur Minich, vice-president in charge of research and development of the Nuodex Products Company, assisted by Milton Goll and Arthur Bartlett, also of that company. This will be followed by a three-man discussion in which it will be shown that fungous organisms are not confined to the tropics but are developed in a wide geographical area, chiefly where there is excessive moisture.

The fungi discussed will be those belonging to two large classes, one of which causes disfiguring growths on the surface of paint films, while the other, known as the rotting organism, digests and destroys cellulose. The qualities of fungicides which must be taken into consideration in selecting a material to do a given job will also be explained. A report on the progress already made in mildew control and in the preparation of rotproofing solutions will also be presented to the meeting.

The pictures of the club's Summer outing, taken by Harry Parsikinn and Lou Venuto, of the Binney & Smith Company, will be exhibited with screen projections and commented upon by John A. Murphy, of Standard Varnish Works.

St. Louis Successful In Clean Up, Paint Up

In a report of the St. Louis 1945 clean up—paint up—plan up campaign which has been forwarded to the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau in Washington, F. E. Lawrence, Jr., secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and director of the campaign, emphasized the success which was achieved in enlisting from influential groups in the city more public support than ever before in his experience. Particularly good was the interest of the schools in the effort to make city cleanliness continuous.

A total of 1,727,049 jobs was reported as a result of the campaign. Salvage of paper totaled 3,286,865 pounds, and 307,113 pounds of tin cans were salvaged. Household fats saved totaled 122,129 pounds. Rodent-killers accounted for 59,553 rats. Under the classification of painting and decorating 1,003,948 jobs were recorded.

Hughes Leaves du Pont

Joseph E. Hughes, district manager for the pigment division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in Newark, N. J., has resigned from that post. He plans to make a new affiliation in the same industry within the near future.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Removal of numerous additional wartime controls on the operation of production facilities in the oilfields and the deliberations by the Office of Price Administration as to the extent to which it should lower price ceilings on several petroleum derivatives in the scheduled readjustment of the industry to the lowered costs of transporting its products from the Southwest to the East coast have constituted the principal developments in this industry within past week.

OPA's downward revision of ceiling prices for fuel oil and gasoline, effective September 1, as announced by that bureau at the weekend, shows a markdown of refinery prices of 1½ cents per gallon in No. 2 or domestic use fuel oil, from 6.70 cents to 5.20 cents per gallon, and a cut in the price of No. 6 fuel oil in New York harbor amounting to 22 cents per barrel to $1.55 per barrel. The reduction of the ceiling price of regular gasoline at refineries in the metropolitan area, while amounting to 1.2 cents per gallon, has been modified, in view of a recent raising of the octane content, so that an eighth of a cent has been credited to the initially lowered figure of 7.875 cents, making the new price level a full 8 cents per gallon.

The curbs on the industry's operations which have been lifted at the weekend related to controls on well spacing and on construction in its crude oil production, natural gasoline, refining and transportation branches. Three wartime materials and construction limitation orders have been revoked, together with their supplementary provisions. These orders, thus eliminated, were known as Petroleum Administrative orders 15, 8 and 11. The first-mentioned order governs transportation and refinery construction while the two last orders controlled oil, gas and condensate well spacing, special production operations and natural gasoline plant construction.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Release of all types of these high solvency aromatic naphthas from restrictions on their distribution through the revocation of order M-150, August 31, has opened the gate for long-deferred heavy buying by civilian users, but purchasing operations by these interests have been of an orderly character, devoid of stampede tactics and the market has held firm for both the xylol range or Class A and the toluene range or Class B materials and their blends.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Moving in considerable volume into civilian accounts and in an only slightly smaller aggregate into military dry cleaning operations.

Lacquer Diluent—Manufacturers of varnishes and lacquers are now buying this thinner on an increasing scale, as military takings continue to diminish.

Mineral Spirit—Still being absorbed in sizable amounts by paint makers engaged in civilian production work, but in much smaller quantities by military procurement agencies.

Rubber Solvent—Although their own manufacturing operations are being somewhat reduced by shutdowns, due to labor troubles, and by cutbacks in new productive capacities, synthetic rubber makers continue to take up virtually all available stocks of this solvent.

Stoddard Solvent—Civilian drycleaning interests are now the largest buyers of this solvent, but a fair-sized quantity is also still going into military use.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Buying of the petroleum solvents and diluents continues on a fairly extensive scale in this area. The movement is without important change in its nature, but orders continue large in the aggregate. The paint trade is still showing extensive interest, along with the cleaners.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Fuel oil, No. 2, at East coast refineries, 1½c. per gal.; No. 6, 22c. per bbl.
Gasoline, regular, .075c. per gal.

Los Angeles, Aug. 31.—A brisk buying movement is noted in all the petroleum solvents and paint thinners on the Pacific Coast. Orders now being filled are reaching a sizable total.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the recent heavy cutback in military requirements, incident to the gradual termination of government contracts for 100-octane gasoline, there has been much more of this liquefied petroleum gas available for home cooking and heating in the South and Southwest as well as for the generation of intense heat in private industrial processes. A complete cancellation of all restrictions on the distribution of this light hydrocarbon product is looked for within the near future.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—With the lifting of these waxes out of allocation control, through the revocation of PDO No. 19, their movement into consuming channels has been considerably amplified and accelerated with standard process types still leading in activity and strength.

Paraffin—With the notable diminution of military uses of chlorinated paraffin, there has sprung up a brisk demand for it from civilian users. Hence, although the call for crude scale paraffin has waned to some extent with the tapering off of military takings of the chlorinated type, and the withdrawal of lend-lease accommodations, it is still held subject to the provisions of preference order M-340, to assure an adequate supply for meeting military requirements. However, there is a constantly increasing quantity of crude scale available for distribution on unrated orders, after all rated orders are filled. But, although the tightness in the supply situation of crude scale has been thus relieved there is still a shortage in the refined grades which it may take some time to convert into a more liberal and well-rounded supply.

Petrolatums—U.S.P. veterinarian and technical grades continue to move in moderate volume, with prices strongly held on all types.

White Mineral Oils—Still being bought in sizable quantities, with leading producers and other suppliers maintaining their prices firmly.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Another decline has been recorded in the daily production rate of crude oil. For the week ended August 25 the daily rate has averaged 4,891,550 barrels, or 42,300 barrels less than for the preceding week. Runs to the refineries for the same week have averaged 4,931,000 barrels daily, compared with 5,140,000 barrels for the previous week.

Fuel Oil—OPA has announced that it has lowered the ceiling prices of No. 2 fuel oil at East coast refineries by 1½c. to 5.20c. per gallon, and the price of No. 6 fuel oil by 22c. per barrel, making the revised price level in New York Harbor $1.55 per barrel. A corresponding reduction in the No. 2 or domestic use of fuel oil at wholesale makes the revised price in tankwagons in the New York area 7½c. per gallon.

Gasoline—In making its expected reduction in ceiling prices of gasoline, the Office of Price Administration has taken cognizance of the recently improved quality of the regular civilian grade by crediting it with an eighth of a cent increased value. Hence, while lowering the ceiling price at refineries on the East coast by 1.2c. a gallon it has cut that reduction by an eighth of a cent, so that it actually amounts to only .075c., and in the New York metropolitan area this makes the revised price 8c. per gallon flat. This reduction of 1.075c. per gallon will be passed on to consumers two weeks hence.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Activity in the oils and fats market was limited during the week to the absorption of supplies on allocation. New business was quiet, owing to the absence of materials. However, a keen demand continued for new crop oils, with refiners bidding at ceilings for delivery during the entire season. Producers were not disposed to accept contracts, except for prompt and nearby positions.

Government action during the week moved steadily towards removing allocations and restrictions on oils and terminated regulations on wool fat, lard oil, neatsfoot oil and tallow oil inventories of distributors and consumers, effective August 25. The Department of Agriculture also cancelled the butter set-aside program, effective September 1, under which the Government purchased one billion pounds for war purposes. This will allow creameries to sell their butter through regular commercial channels.

Supplementing the action of the Department of Agriculture, OPA August 25 designated the following States as a shortage area:—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The Department of Agriculture made manufacture of the additional shortening and oils possible by increasing manufacturers' quotas by two per cent for the third-quarter. This is sufficient to produce about 11,000,000 pounds of finished oil used in making shortening and edible oils, OPA said. Manufacturers who receive emergency quotas must pack shortening in containers of not over four pounds, and liquid oil not over one gallon.

Cottonseed Oil

Refiners were in the market for new crop crude and bidding at ceilings for delivery for the entire season, but crushers restricted sales of oil as produced. Refined oil was in steady demand, but volume of business was limited owing to scarcity of supplies.

Imports totaled 268 drums of semi-refined oil during the week.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.31 nom.
October	....	....	14.31 ask.
December	....	....	14.31 ask.
March	....	....	14.31 ask.
May	....	....	14.31 ask.
July	....	....	13.90 ask.

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Atlanta, Aug. 30.—Crushers limited sales of crude cottonseed oil as produced. Very few bookings for deferred delivery. Active demand for all positions commanding little attention. Refiners bidding at ceilings.

Memphis, Aug. 30.—Trading in cottonseed products practically at a standstill. Mills showing no disposition to sell new crop. Season about two weeks late. Weevil complaints increasing.

Linseed Oil

While new business was limited during the week, a steady call for the delivery of oil was noted on contracts. Consumers continued to show an active inquiry for requirements during the balance of the year. Recent business of moderate volume was accepted at ceilings for September-December delivery.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Business was expanding moderately, reflecting the taking off of some of the controls imposed during the war. Crushers reported that consumers were in the market to purchase all of the oil permissible. Production levels of the local mills were rising and it was hoped that 100 percent of capacity would be attained before the next fortnight.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	4,020,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	228,990,000	356,750,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts show a steady increase. Most arrivals delivered against former contracts.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—The new flax crop was officially on the move in the Northwest and the daily increase in receipts fell like manna from heaven on the crushers. Ceilings took everything that was offered in the spot market. Local dealers estimated that 95 percent of the daily flax arrivals were applied against "to arrive" bookings, which now total some 4,000 cars. Flaxseed is running about 35 to 40 percent of oil, quite a wide variance, but the majority of the early receipts were in the higher percentage brackets.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44	Receipts 1944-43	Shipments 1944-43	Shipments 1943-42
This week	742,500	624,500	75,500	733,500
Since Sept. 1	12,727,500	24,417,500	2,279,000	4,403,500

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 31.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 118,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels.

Hull, Aug. 31.—Bombay, £36¼, August; Calcutta, £34, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Copra—Imports of 2,040 tons were reported at Baltimore for delivery on allocation during the week.

Oiticica—While trading was light, the market retained a firm tone. Supplies on the spot were limited and held at former levels. Brazilian market was reported steady, with offerings of shipments light and confined to forward delivery.

Olive—Reports from Spain indicated that estimates of the olive oil production this season were well below the country's normal consumption of about 300,000 tons, and ranged from 260,000 to 280,000 tons, which was not encouraging insofar as an exportable surplus was concerned, unless other vegetable oils are to be exchanged for olive. Consumers were showing more interest in the Italian crop, although no offers for shipment were received in this market. The spot market was dull and mominal, with stocks unavailable.

Peanut—Stocks of peanut oil on hand at mills July 31 amounted to 65 tanks, as compared with 88 tanks a year ago. Total United States production, September through July, was 1,766 tanks, as compared with 2,100 tanks same period last season. Refiners are anxious to acquire new crop oil at ceiling prices, but actual trading is more or less at a standstill. This situation will continue to prevail until processors have an accurate idea as to what percentage of the crop is likely to be rushed.

Rapeseed—Arrivals totaled 1,875 tons of rape oil from Argentina and consigned to the United States Commercial Corporation for allocation to consumers during the week.

Tung—Trading continued active at ceilings for prompt and forward requirements during the week, further depleting stocks held by the government. It was reported that applications for import licenses for tung oil from the Argentine have been refused by government officials.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Call for vegetable oils is active, supplies scarce. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; soybean oil, crude, Decatur, 11¾c.; refined, unbleached, undeodorized oil, Decatur, 12.69c.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading continued light owing to the scarcity of supplies. Production has been reduced to lower levels because of the small hog slaughter. Offerings were limited and sales scattered at ceilings.

Lard—Consuming demand was keen, but continued unsatisfied because of the scarcity of supplies. The bulk of the small production is being absorbed by the government. Market firm at ceilings. CCC reported lard purchase of 2,585,000 pounds at 14.55c. to 16.37c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.4

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

per pound, f.o.b. works, August 7 and same basis. August 8 and 9. Sales of 6,465 pounds were reported at 15.20c. per pound, drums, f.o.b., Niagara Falls, August 7.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Supplies of fats and allied products still limited. Demand good. Ruling prices are:—A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, choice, 8¾c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil — Inquiry for crude oil continued keen, though trading was slow. Refiners were bidding at the ceiling, but producers were not interested. Refined oil was in fair request for prompt delivery.

Baltimore, Aug. 29.—The menhaden fishing situation remains about as it has been, with the weather of the past few days definitely more favorable as to results. Influenced by three or four weeks of poor business, some of the operators on the Jersey coast held up their boats, but with improved weather conditions this week fishing is likely to be resumed.

Sardine—Business in crude oil was quiet, owing to the lack of interest on the part of producers. Bids at ceilings were turned down. Refined oil was steady and unchanged. Demand was light and spasmodic.

Animal Oils

Degras—WFO 76 was terminated, effective August 25, revoking restrictions on inventories of wool fat. Market was steady, with demand confined to limited quantities. Supplies were still scarce and well held at current levels. Imports totaled 378 drums for delivery against former orders during the week.

Lard Oil—Termination of WFO 128, effective August 25, revoked regulations on inventories of distributors and users. Supplies were more liberal and the tone of the market was slightly easier. Trading was quiet.

Neatsfoot Oil—Regulations covering inventories of distributors and consumers under WFO 128 were terminated August 25. Demand was light and with offerings freer, prices could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

Tallow Oil—WFO 128 was terminated August 25, removing regulations on inventories of distributors and users. Market was quiet and unchanged.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This material continued firm and in limited supply. Consumers were showing active inquiry but trading was restricted to holders of priority orders. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Consuming demand continued to exceed the supply. Production was sold well ahead. All grades were firm at ceilings.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Inquiry improved. Trading in fatty acids light moderate, with supplies scarce. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—With the crop two to three weeks late, only few oil mills are operating on new crop seed in Alabama and Georgia. Consequently, production of meal is limited and demand continues in excess of supply.

Linseed Meal—Buyers showing keen interest in new crop deliveries. Offerings continued scarce.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Buyers were aggressive and local sellers said that the situation seemed even more acute than a year ago. Tentative long term bookings to old customers were reported by some mills but the bulk of sales were made on a 30-day basis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	3,660,000	9,720,000
Since Sept. 1.....	178,600,000	367,780,000

Peanut Meal—Excessive rains continue to hamper harvesting and crop is two to three weeks late in Georgia.

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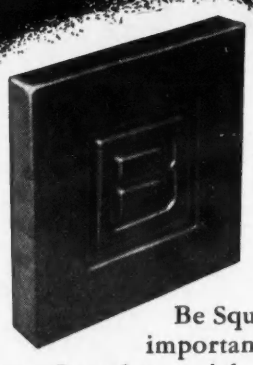

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It was estimated the crop had suffered 10 percent to 15 percent damage, Stocks of peanut meal on hand at mills July 31st amounted to 2,000 tons, as compared with 3,000 tons a year ago. Total United States production, during September through July, was 89,000 tons, as compared with 100,000 tions same time last season.

Soybean Meal—One or two of the middle western soybean processors recently tendered their usual allocation plan to individual feed mixers in the Southeast, who, in nearly all instances, agreed to accept the tonnage offered at ceiling prices. However, such allocation will only be a fraction of their requirements.

Waxes

Beeswax — This market continued dull in view of the scarcity of offers from primary centers. Buying interest was keen with bids at ceiling attracting little or no attention. London advices state that, with the recent easing of British import controls on beeswax, importers are now allowed to bring in wax with the understanding that equal quantities, as imported, is purchased from the Ministry of Supply stocks.

Carnauba—Lack of offerings from Brazil continued to affect trading and the market was dull and featureless. Bids at ceilings for shipment from Brazil were turned down. No arrivals were reported during the past two weeks.

Ouricury—Trading showed no improvement owing to the lack of offerings from Brazil. Buyers were showing considerable inquiry and bidding at ceilings for all positions.

Fats, Oils, Output Consumption: May

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for May, 1945, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	2,157,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	11,006,000	10,250,000
No. 3, crude	3,360,000	4,556,000
Dehydrated	4,742,000	4,954,000
Sulphonated	.....	607,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,721,000	2,108,000
Coconut, crude	16,014,000	14,814,000
Rened	6,251,000	6,717,000
Corn, crude	19,273,000	20,949,000
Refined	18,903,000	2,568,000
Cottonseed, crude	72,524,000	106,362,000
Refined	96,615,000	108,405,000
Linseed	30,904,000	41,190,000
Olive, edible	[2]	40,000
Inedible	.....	42,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	148,000
Oiticica	.....	1,269,000
Palmkernel, crude	4,486,000	895,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	3,915,000
Refined	[2]	46,000
Peanut, crude[1]	12,686,000	11,414,000
Refined	10,611,000	4,803,000
Sesame	.....	48,000
Soybean, crude	133,501,000	124,442,000
Refined	116,742,000	87,351,000
All other	6,560,000	4,892,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	113,946,000	10,319,000
Neatsfoot oil	193,000	302,000
Tallow, edible	11,128,000	12,017,000
Inedible	73,337,000	117,510,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

Codliver	7,000	1,245,000
Cod	73,000	1,350,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,810,000
Other fish	[4]877,000	16,878,000
Other liver	663,000	833,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	45,317,000	58,551,000
Wool grease	1,512,000	2,255,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,485,000	23,012,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,247,000	2,422,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,736,000	847,000
Grease and lard oil	6,525,000	5,016,000
Oleo oil	5,557,000	1,876,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,219,000	6,301,000
Stearic acid	5,266,000	4,394,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[5]	126,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,407,000	3,240,000
Inedible	4,238,000	1,772,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,720,000	7,474,000
Tallow oil	3,601,000	1,561,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	17,224,000	17,456,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,114,000	7,789,000
crude (100% basis)	15,527,000	15,683,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	8,189,000	7,294,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	97,608,000	99,780,000
Inedible	24,270,000	22,836,000
Shortening	130,665,000	395,000
Winterized vegetable oils	32,362,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on production and stocks from crude peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[4] Includes 53,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard, and 555,000 pounds of menhaden for May.
[5] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Castor beans	15,426	10,866
Copra	12,440	16,969
Corn germs	23,738	237
Cottonseed	227,633	397,062
Flaxseed	43,834	56,882
Olives	[1]	.....
Palm kernels	4,767	13,330
Soybeans	453,034	922,286
Tung	5,138	1,474
Other[2]	8,458	9,845

[1] Included in "other."
[2] Peanuts not included.

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Business in sizing materials, especially corn dextrin and starch, was affected by the curtailed production of these materials during the past week. Available supplies of corn continued scanty. Deliveries against former contracts were further delayed and were ten weeks and more behind schedule. Some relief, however, was shortly expected by the release of corn to processors from the government stockpile. The tight supply situation in potato starch leaned toward improvement by the allocation of some fifty cars of potatoes by the government to starch processors from the flooded potato market in the New York City area. Officials of the Department of Agriculture stated that the government was engaged price support buying on a larger scale than ever before in twenty-one States. Government has purchased in the Northeast alone, 1,000 cars of potatoes since August 1. Further arrivals of tapioca flour from Brazil has helped to ease the supply situation to some extent and advices from there stated the shipping situation has improved which will expedite delayed deliveries from that country.

While trading in tanstuffs continued quiet, the market for both domestic and foreign materials remained firm. Advices from foreign sources indicated firm markets because of the keen demand from Europe and other foreign buyers. Myrobalans were stronger and shipments from India were advanced under a steady demand from Europe. Labor shortage also was a contributing factor. Tanners continued to show an excellent inquiry for wattle extract for nearby and forward delivery. Offerings for shipment, however, were limited and firm at ceilings.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Demand was steady for moderate quantities. Prices were well maintained at current levels. Production of anhydrous and crystals totaled 5,088,000 pounds during June, compared with 5,401,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 1,801,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Output of solution 32 Be. was placed at 945,000 pounds in June against 1,022,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were estimated at 515,000 pounds.

Bichromates—WPB allocations to tanners and textile manufacturers were sufficient to meet military and civilian programs during August. Requirements for corrosion prevention were met in full and soda or potash bichromate were substituted for soda chromate whenever possible. Bichromates allocated for Class A pigments were increased to 80 percent of quota requirements. Consuming inquiry was keen and the market continued strong at ceilings. Production of potash bichromate and chromate for June was 434,000 pounds compared with 688,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 478,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Soda bichromate and chromate totaled 5,951 tons during June against 6,955 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 483 tons.

Sulphonated Oils—Conditions were firm, with demand moderate for prompt delivery. High cost of raw materials continued to keep prices strong at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Egg—There was no easing in the tight supply situation during the week and from present indications prospects for early improvement were not favorable, according to factors in the trade. Demand continued keen and unsatisfied. Price ceilings were advanced according to OPA schedules, 3c. per pound, effective September 1. Granular crystals were boosted to $1.95 to $2.03 per pound in barrels, according to quantity. Powdered was quoted 5c. per pound higher than this level. Dried egg production during July totaled 7,937,000 pounds, 75 percent less than 31,271,000 pounds produced in the same month last year. The production of dried egg during July consisted of 6,952,000 pounds of whole egg, 221,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 764,000 pounds of dried yolk. The output of dried egg for the seven months of 1945 totaled 92,298,000 pounds, compared with 210,201,000 pounds during the same period last year.

Egg Yolk—Buying interest was keen, but business continued restricted because of the paucity of supplies. New orders were not acceptable except for delayed delivery. OPA ceilings were advanced 1c. per pound, effective September 1, increasing dried egg yolk to $1.04 to $1.10 per pound, in barrels, depending upon quantity. Production of yolk totaled 764,000 pounds during the month of July, compared with 507,000 pounds for the same period last year.

Starch, Corn—While the mills in the West were reopened, operations continued on a reduced schedule. Processors were unable to obtain corn and bids at ceilings received little attention from farmers who refused to part with their holdings until the prospects of an ample crop are assured. In the meantime, consumers experienced difficulty in getting supplies against previous contracts, as deliveries were from ten to twelve weeks behind schedule. Prices were strong at ceilings. Commodity Credit Corporation announced the purchase of 810,000 pounds of powdered cornstarch at 3.696c. per pound, bags, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, and 540,000 pounds of pearl at 3.591c. per pound, same basis, August 9. The visible supply of corn continued to decline and was reduced 693,000 bushels for the week ended August 25 to 3,965,000 bushels, as compared with 10,798,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Starch, Potato—The Government purchased 87 cars of Long Island potatoes last week to relieve the flooded market and to guarantee local farmers an outlet for the present bumper crop. Some 61 cars of the total purchased were shipped to processors of starch and other products. Department of Agriculture reported price support buying for potatoes is on a larger scale than ever before in 21 States. In the Northeast alone the Government has purchased 1,000 cars since August 1.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals estimated at 15,000 bags were reported from Brazil during the past week. The bulk of these supplies was consigned for delivery against former contracts. Demand continued keen, but with offerings scarce, trading was slow. Shipping conditions in Brazil were improved and a steady flow of material was looked for during the next few months. Supplies of high-grade flour for shipment continued scarce while liberal offerings of low grade were not receiving much interest.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi — Business was quiet, though primary markets were steady and unchanged. Foreign buyers were reported operating at producing centers and the bulk of sales recently were made for delivery to Europe and other foreign destinations.

Mangrove Bark—Conditions at producing points were cabled firm though American consumers were showing little interest in replacements. Inquiry for good quality bark was moderate, but offerings were restricted to limited quantities.

Myrobalans—Active demand from Europe has stiffened the market in India. Quotations for shipment were advanced for whole J1 to $57 per ton, ex-dock, U. S. ports and J2 to $50 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho—Stocks of quebracho extract were further replenished during the week, by the arrival of 25,100 bags. Trading was light as tanners inventories were larger than for some time past. Market remained firm at ceilings.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Myrobalans, J1, $2 per ton.
J2, $2 per ton.

Prices Reduced

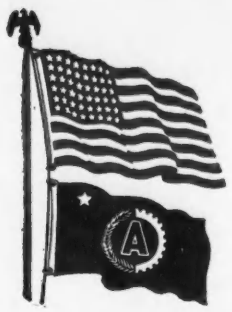
None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
298.0	296.3	296.3	267.9

ALBUMENS



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Trends in government control of drugs and fine chemicals were twofold last week. The War Production Board showed clearly its intention to clear the market of all distribution controls as promptly as it can. The Office of Price Administration showed adherence to its policy of going slow in removing price ceilings by cancelling very few of such controls.

During the period, the Department of Agriculture joined WPB in moving promptly to discontinuance of distribution controls. Thus, WPB and the D of A are cutting traces and loosening holdbacks on distribution control almost abruptly, putting the drug industry on its own so far as sales and deliveries go. OPA, however, still drives the market with fairly tight reins that activate a well functioning curb bit in the matter of price movements.

The market was not without its interest from other angles. For example, glycerin producers said that their inability to get drums promptly and in large quantity is restricting their ability to accept new business. Also, that the cut in soap buying for the armed forces must mean a smaller production of saponification glycerin unless soap exports can be raised proportionately to the drop in military buying.

The industrial alcohol industry has on its hands a total productive capacity far in excess of probable peacetime needs—even allowing for the expected rise in normal peacetime consumption over its prewar total. Some of the capacity built during the war will be retained. Some will be closed down. But how much, how, and where is a real problem.

One maker of butyl acetate and alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, and dibutyl sebacate announced his intention to stand pat on present prices until the elimination of purely war-created demand shall have worked its will and civilian consumption in peacetime shall have become more clearly defined. During this "breather" from monthly change in prices, real readjustment of consumption is hoped for.

In citric acid, removal of all allocation by WPB surprised in some measure but the WPB decision may have been based on the idea that cancellation of contracts for Army ration packets into which went quantities of citric acid will free a great quantity of citric acid for other purposes.

Finally, the return of domestic tartaric acid manufacture to normal conditions as to raw material supplies won't be too easy. American production is still under OPA price control. Hence, it is limited as to what it can pay for raw materials. Foreign makers have no price ceiling limitations and, hence, can pay raw material prices limited only on what the tartaric acid makers can get for that product. Behind all this are defunct or badly neglected continental grape vineyards, which means less wine production—which means smaller production of byproducts for tartaric acid manufacture.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
210.2	210.2	214.6	239.4

Acid, Citric—This acidifier went off allocation on August 31. In explanation of a development that, to civilians, seemed surprising in view of the sugar shortage, some say that a great quantity of citric acid was used in preparing materials that were used in the various army ration packets, and since the army has cancelled the contracts for the manufacture of those packets, such cancellation will free a great quantity of citric acid for other purposes. Apparently, some think that civilian consumers are to have the pleasant experience of having a great quantity made available to them.

Acid, Tartaric — Returning the American manufacturers to a position in which ample supplies of raw materials are to be available may be more difficult than first appears. Wine making in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal decreased during the war; vineyards were neglected or abandoned in many instances. One insurmountable difficulty was insufficient fertilizer. Drop in wine production brought a drop in the output of argols, wine lees, and calcium tartrate upon which production of tartaric acid depends.

That is one angle of the difficulty in getting larger amounts of raw materials to the domestic tartaric acid manufacturers, and it is a difficulty that only time can correct. Some informed quarters think foreign vineyards will not be back to normal sooner than three years. Another angle is the fact that whereas American producers have an OPA price, ceiling the British and other producers have none. Hence, there are limits to the price Americans can pay for raw materials and still observe their ceiling limits. Unless some understanding regarding the prices to be paid for raw materials be reached with foreign producers not hampered by tartaric acid price ceiling limitations, a return of normal raw material stocks to the American producers will be difficult. Efforts to that end will probably be made. Action by OPA might change the picture also.

It is pleasing to report that France has shipped 6,443 bags of crude tartar and it arrived here from Marseilles last week. Also, that Buenos Aires was the source from which 838 bags of calcium tartrate arrived.

Alcohol—Continuation of distribution controls by the War Production Board for some time may assist the industrial alcohol industry to readjust itself to peacetime business. A huge total capacity for production exists and some of them will probably have to be closed down permanently despite the fact that old line industrial alcohol producers do expect that the annual consumption in peacetime will be much higher than the total consumption in prewar times. Cutting back production and a return to normality in alcohol manufacture pose difficult problems to the industry.

Aloin — The recent accession of strength in raw material prices has tended to stem the recent tendency downward in prices for aloin. Not much change in overall demand has developed.

Bismuth—Metal being clear of controls, salts should move with greater freedom, especially since there may be a considerable Government stockpile of certain bismuth salts that will seek new owners and possibly come into competition with new production of the domestic makers.

Butyl Acetate—One producer of normal fermentation material stated last week that he will make no change in his prices as of September 1. This probably reflects the uncertainty that has come to the market since peace ended war consumption of this item. The same applies to butyl alcohol. Prices for both had usually fluctuated the first of each month.

Cadmium—Metal is clear of allocation control but price control continues. Salts are in similar position.

Caffeine—Distribution controls by the War Production Board have been abandoned, but OPA continues its control of prices. Importations from Brazil continue, the latest being 40 barrels of anhydrous material that came in last week.

Calomel—Though it probably means little at this time since the importer was an American producer of calomel, still there arrived here from Liverpool, England, last week 3 cases of calomel. Had the goods come from Italy to an importer other than a domestic producer, the arrival would have meant much.

Castor Oil—Importations of castor beans from Brazil totaled $3,951,000 pounds last week. This brought the total importations since January 1 to 180,666,990 pounds and compares with 181,083,390 pounds imported during the corresponding period in 1944.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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France is likely to be in the Brazilian market now that Great Britain has leased five 40,000-ton merchant ships to France and they will ply the Madagascar—France sea route.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Business in castor oil is being maintained on a basis which shows a generally routine character. Orders have been good for some time and are being supplemented by a good volume of additional inquiry. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c.; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Corn Syrup—Argentine syrup continues to arrive. The latest parcel to reach here from Buenos Aires amounted to 1,033 barrels and it is understood to have been welcomed by consumers prior to arrival. Recovery of market domination by domestic interests is a problem for future solution and it is understood that Argentina will fight hard to retain some part of her wartime export business to the United States.

Dibutyl Phthalate — One producer already reflects the changed situation in consumption by stating that at this time he has no intention in changing prices for the next consumption period which, on the basis of past sales practice, would go from September 10 to October 9.

Dibutyl Sebacate—The price approach of at least one producer of this article is the same as that reported in Dibutytl Phthalate, next above.

Epsom Salt—Although peace may bring a drop in overall consumption, still the producers expect fair business to continue during the readjustment implied in the deployment of production in the field of peacetime consumption.

Fishliver Oils—Distribution controls remain in effect and OPA price inhibitions are still effective. Meanwhile, there is no surplus of vitamin-bearing oils nor is any likely to develop soon.

Glycerin—More business would be possible if refiners could get all the drums they need, and get them promptly. That problem, which is one of the toughest facing the industry at the moment, will probably become easier now that WPB controls over the distribution of drums has been removed; but removal of controls alone will not produce drums.

An example of drum difficulties may be found in the fact that one refiner has just received a carlot of drums for which he had waited five months. And the drums he eventually received were makeshift and not of a type he would even consider in times of normal drum supplies.

It was stated last week that the protection coating industry is almost certain to require increasing quantities of glycerin. Everything points in that direction at this time. This business, together with expanding needs in other industries, is likely to make it somewhat difficult to get glycerin at times during the period ahead.

Another factor in the problem of supply may be found in the fact that cutbacks in soap buying by the armed forces can mean proportionate cutbacks in soap manufacture—which, perforce, means a smaller production of saponification glycerin. An importation of 1,040 drums of glycerin from Montevideo, Uruguay, was noted last week.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Tone of the glycerin market is strong, with movement of material active. Buyers are taking fairly good quantities of material. Offerings are not too pressing. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 16¾c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.

Menthol — Additions to available supply amounted to 322 cases of natural menthol imported last week from Brazil. It came to a market notable of late mainly for price declines and increasing competition. At the present time, spot menthol is but $2.50 per pound higher than its normal price. The drop in spot values has gone far and there is a real danger that shrinkage in prices obtainable in Brazil may have an ill effect on the next crop. And it will be some time before Chinese and Japanese production will appear here. The United States is likely to have a real stake in the maintenance of good production in Brazil for at least another year.

Methanol—To this writing, the War Production Board has issued no decontrol order concerning distribution of methanol. Both production and prices are still controlled. It seems not unlikely that WPB may end allocation in the not far distant future, but OPA is very slow and, possibly loath to remove price controls generally. Its attitude toward methanol has not been publically indicated as yet. WPB, however, has removed distribution controls on formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine, and paraformaldehyde.

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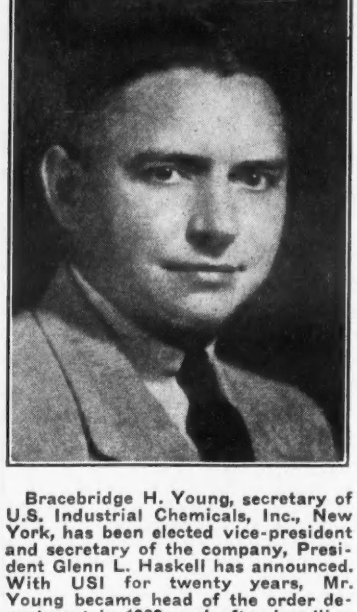

Bracebridge H. Young, secretary of U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, has been elected vice-president and secretary of the company, President Glenn L. Haskell has announced. With USI for twenty years, Mr. Young became head of the order department in 1930, and after handling various tax, personnel, and contract matters, was elected secretary of the company in 1937.

the Department of Agriculture. Price control by OPA remains in effect.

Milk Sugar—The Department of Agriculture ordered discontinuance of distribution control but the Office of Price Administration continues its price ceiling in effect.

Quicksilver—Prices can go as high as demand may force them so far as the Office of Price Administration is concerned. Removal of price ceilings means nothing: the ceiling was one built up by war demand and probably won't be reached sooner than the next war. The problem now facing the quicksilver industry of this country is: How low will prices be forced now that foreign metal can compete in the United States market. This metal in European markets has always been subject to the tightest kind of cartelization through the adhesion of Spanish and Italian producers to price, sale, and distribution agreements.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Little movement in quicksilver is reported. Mines continue to close down. Quotations here are $120 to $125 per flask.

Quinine—Negotiations for the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies by the Nips are underway and almost any time now armies of the Allies are likely to move in and return the world's largest single source of cinchona bark and quinine to its Dutch owners. Coaltar substitutes and quinine itself had locked horns before the war. During the war, the substitutes made unimpeded progress since quinine was unable to defend its virtual monopoly in antimalarial agents. Liberation of the N. E. I., means the opening of another phase in the struggle for world control of antimalarial business.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture has announced that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-July amounted to 3,319,975 short tons, raw value. The quantity was 3,329,391 tons raw value for the corresponding period in 1944. The mainland cane area during the period January-June marketed a total of 139.068 short tons, raw value, and 489,580 tons of continental beet sugar, compared with 211,564 longs and 508,527 tons respectively during the corresponding period in 1944.

Theobromine—The War Production Board has removed allocation control of this material. OPA price controls remain in effect.

American Home Shifts Roden

Henry W. Roden, vice-president of the American Home Products Corporation, has been made president of its cosmetic subsidiary, Affiliated Products, Inc., succeeding W. F. Wulffleff. He has been president of American Home Foods, Inc. Mr. Wulffleff has been made a member of the AHPC finance committee and president of the affiliated John F. Murray Advertising Agency.

Health Unit for World

—Continued from page 3

months took 20,000,000 lives. But, he adds, it must be remembered that the influenza epidemic did not come until 1919, after the armistice had been signed, and after the fighting had ceased. It was also after the armistice that great typhus and other pestilences swept across eastern Europe. At that time there was no international health organization with power and technical means effective enough to stop these epidemics.

The United Nations Conference in San Francisco earlier this year, it is recalled, adopted a recommendation that a conference be convened to draw up the statutes of a United Nations health organization in the near future. Senator Pepper said he understands that France has consented to be the host to the conference and that the United States is already displaying considerable interest and leadership in the arrangements for it.

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German Technical Data

—Continued from page 3

week with the issuance of abstracts on nine subjects reported on by the investigators. Among these were a survey of the German magnesium and electrolytic chloride industry, made by Ralph Hunter, of the Dow Chemical Company; synthetic rubber in medical goods, prepared by rubber specialists headed by Russell Hopkinson, of the United States Rubber Company. Mr. Hopkinson also brought back a captured report on advances in acetylene chemistry, written by Dr. Walter Reppe, research director of the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Ludwigshaven. Acetylene chemistry was the basis of most of the German developments in new plastics and organic chemicals, such as butadiene for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Radio reports from London say that the I. G. Farbenindustrie will be dissolved by the United States military authorities. Some of its plants will be turned over for use by the Allies; some will be converted to new operations; some will be destroyed.

Other information of immense value to American industry has been gathered in boxcar loads by the investigators for TIIC, more than twenty of whom were assigned specifically to the task of searching out the German secrets in chemical and medical formulations and process. Some of the investigators were in Europe long before the end of the war and operated immediately behind the front lines so they could move in immediately on an industrial objective when captured and before the enemy had a chance to destroy the files.

All Industry to Benefit

The order of Mr. Truman directs that all this information gathered by the TIIC investigators be made available to industry, only that being held from publication which would endanger the national military security. The expression "enemy scientific and industrial information" to which the order directly applies, is defined to comprise "all information concerning scientific, industrial and technological processes, inventions, methods, devices, improvements and advances heretofore or hereafter obtained by any department or agency of this government in enemy countries regardless of its origin, or in liberated areas, if such information is of enemy origin or has been acquired or appropriated by the enemy."

A considerable amount of important information has been collected in the drug and pharmaceutical field, although it cannot be described, it is said, as of "revolutionizing" consequence. This material is now being forwarded to Roy Koch, chief of the Biologicals and Parenteral Solutions Unit of the Chemicals Bureau, WPB, who is also serving as executive-secretary of the medical subcommittee of TIIC.

Personnel in the Program

Members of the Medical Subcommittee are Maj. John A. Purinton, jr., chief of the Medical Section of the Production Division of the Army Service Forces; John T. Batson, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section, Chemicals Bureau; Lt. Comdr. Paul Rees, of the navy; Mark Merrill, of FEA; Dr. Rollo E. Dyer, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. William G. Workman, of the National Institute of Health; Dr. Robert Herwick, of the Food and Drug Administration, and Kenneth Turner, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Selection of the investigators from industry to go to Germany and search out its secrets in the medical field was made by a five-man group headed by Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, and comprising also S. DeWitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories; John G. Searle, president of G. D. Searle & Co.; F. Miller Fargo, executive vice-president of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; and Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel for the ADMA.

The investigators were James H. Williams, of the American Cyanamid Company; Victor Conquest, director of research for Armour & Co.; Everett L. Koskins, president of Cooke-Waite Laboratories, Inc.; Adam H. Fiske, executive director of research and control; Erwin C. Kleiderer, pharmaceutical chemist, and John A. Leighty, research biochemist with Eli-Lilly & Co.; Kenneth Blanchard, special investigator on malaria for John Hopkins University; Russell J. Fosbinder, president of the Maltbie Chemical Company; Arthur E. Meyer, director of research for the Maltine Company; Charles B. Jones, associate professor of metallurgy of Pratt Institute; Robert A. Kahoe, head of the department of applied physiology, College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati; and Justis B. Rice, director of medical research for the Winthrop Chemical Company.

Investigators assigned by TIIC to look into the chemical industry of Germany were Stephen L. Tyler, executive-secretary of the American Institute of American Engineers; Zola G. Deutsch, consulting engineer of Deutsch & Doonam; Ray H. Boundy, assistant to the president of the Dow Chemical Company; Lowell B. Kilgore, founder and director of research of Kilgore Development Corporation; Verne C. Bidlack, specialist of the McCloskey Varnish Company; Walter J. Murphy, editor, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* of the American Chemical Society; Thomas S. Nichols, vice-president of the Payson Paint & Varnish Company; Joseph Neubauer, plant superintendent for the Pittsburgh Glass Company; R. Leonard Hasche, director of research and development for the Tennessee-Eastman Corporation; Harry A. Curtis, dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Missouri; and Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering.*

MCA President Appeals

—Continued from page 3

telescoped into a matter of months if it is to be effective in maintaining employment and in permitting reabsorption of veterans without corresponding layoffs. Second, the number of technical men employed by the industry is lower than it has been for years, because of deaths, retirement, and recent and continued drafting of technical men.

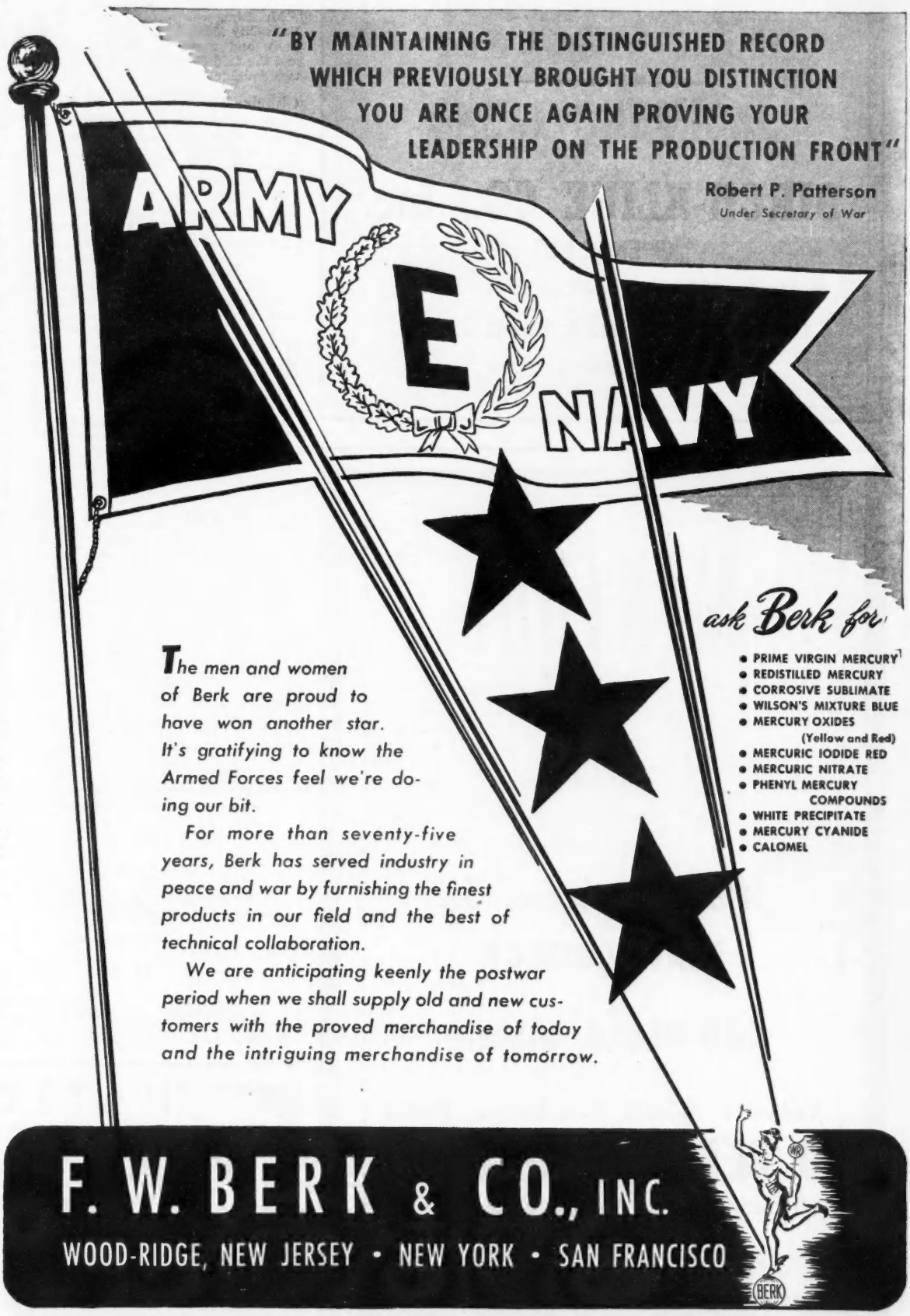
Creative Ability Fundamental

It is tragic that the services of the few thousand technically trained veterans who were longer deferred by selective service, because of their irreplaceability in warwork will be denied to us during the critical months that we are facing now. The industry is determined to reemploy all its veterans, and hopes to retain present employees who wish to stay.

However, we have to realize that what we will accomplish in this direction is determined more by how many jobs the chemists and engineers can create, than by what management wishes, no matter how earnestly. Words alone cannot make jobs unless there are new products to be made and new demands to be met. Such products and demands will exist just as far as, and no farther than, the strenuous efforts of our depleted technical staffs make it possible.

The colleges no longer supply new blood. The drafting of all physically fit eighteen-year-old boys has decimated the technical schools. The minimum four-year course required for training competent chemists and chemical engineers cannot be telescoped into an appreciably shorter period. We have already lost beyond recovery a two-year quota of technically trained men, while other thousands, both trained and experienced, are retained in a peacetime army.

Dr. G. S. Fraps, Texas State chemist and chief of the division of chemistry at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has retired after forty years' service. He has been general referee on fertilizers for the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists for the past twenty years.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U.S. Revenue: 1944-45

International revenue collections by the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, totaled $43,800,387,575.90. This compared with $40,121,760,232.77 collected in the preceding year. Included in the collections were the following taxes:—

	1945	1944
Coconut and other oils processed.	$6,255,569.59	$8,710,142.54
Gasoline	405,563,011.25	271,216,501.79
Lubricating oils.	92,865,058.19	52,473,093.61
Matches	9,352,890.69	8,726,693.12
Narcotics and marihuana, including special taxes	756,018.69	779,415.31
Oil transportation by pipeline	16,286,295.17	15,850,856.83
Oleomargarin, including special taxes	5,503,474.24	4,083,663.13
Toilet preparations (retailers' excise)....	86,615,198.00	44,790,353.37

Obituaries

Charles A. Blatz

Charles A. Blatz, former president of the Blatz Paint & Varnish Company, successor to the Val Blatz Paint Company, founded by his late father, Valentine Blatz, died August 25, in Louisville.

Mr. Blatz was also president of the Falls City Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He left a widow, two daughters and one son.

Charles H. March

Charles H. March, member of the Federal Trade Commission since 1929, died August 28 in his residence in Washington. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. March was a Minnesotan, a lawyer, banker, and operator of model farms. In World War I he organized and commanded a regiment of militia, also served as a member of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety. He was a vigorous foe of monopolies.

Mr. March was a widower. His immediate survivors are a daughter, Mrs. C. L. Christensen, Chicago, and two sons, Wells March, Washington, and Charles H. March, jr., a lieutenant in the navy.

G. S. Phelps

Glenwood S. Phelps, manager of the marine division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, producer of vegetable oils, New York, died unexpectedly August 30 in his home in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Phelps was with the Kellogg organization for more than forty years, starting as a purchasing clerk in the Buffalo office. He was president of the Kellogg Steamship Company from 1929 until its transfer to the marine division in 1940. Retiring in 1942, he was called back in December of that year.

Surviving are his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Raymond C. Wheeler

Raymond C. Wheeler, vice-president, director and general manager of manufacturing for the General Petroleum Corporation, died in Glendale, Cal., August 19. He was fifty-one years old, and had been connected with the oil company since 1918.

He left a widow and two sons and a daughter.

George F. Meier, connected with the Louisville Varnish Company, mostly in sales capacities, for forty-five years, died August 16 in Louisville. He was seventy years old and had retired six months ago.

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OPD—9-3-1945 73

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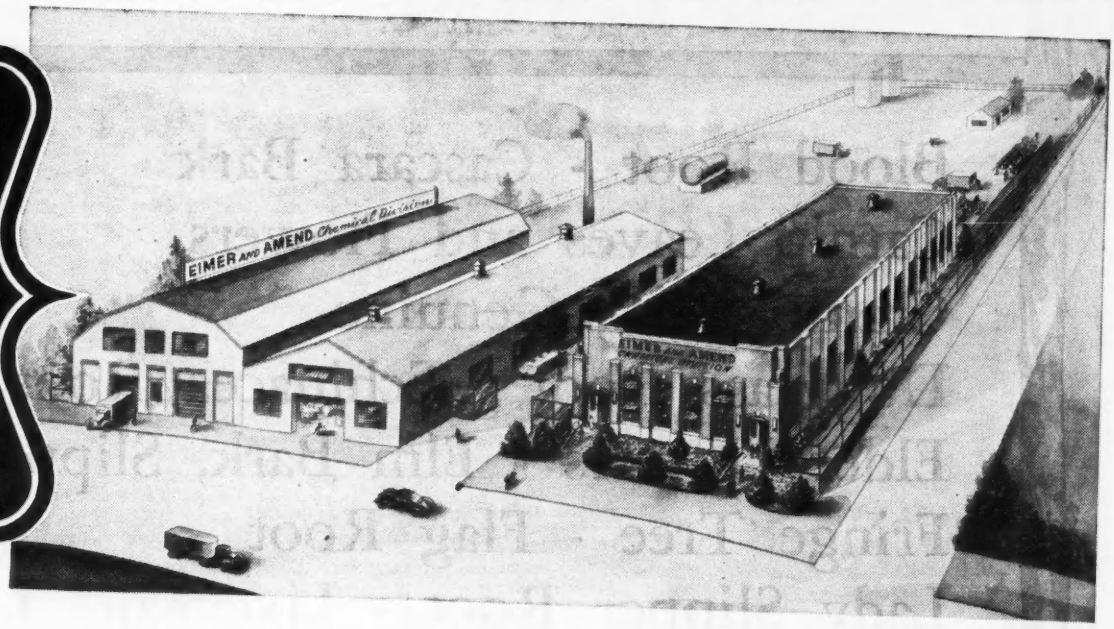

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A deal of activity centered in the pyrethrum section of the botanical market during the past week. Although WPB distribution controls are due to be lifted officially on September 30,those specializing in pyrethrum and its products have been given the green light to go ahead, sell all they can to whomsoever they may desire.

There is a government stockpile of about 1,300 tons upon which to draw; the government has set a common price for all dealers; and a common cost price provides little chance for competition in the form of price concessions for the time being at least. Stable prices to consumers are expected to prevail at least until dealers make new contracts involving new stocks from primary markets next Spring.

Eyes that speculate on future supplies of medicinal botanicals gaze abroad constantly. Mails bring information about conditions here and there and mention this and that material. It is information that is sketchy and lacking in cohesive details, of uncertain accuracy and subject to discount. But it is better than nothing.

The part of Europe from which come most medicinal botanics in dominated by Russia. The entire Danube river is under Russian domination. And reports reaching here say that all transportation save that on water is at a standstill. To make it even nicer, the Danube is still mined—which means that river traffic cannot be much. These reports may be more fictional than fact and with that understanding, they are offered solely for the interest that they hold.

One commentator on Russian domination of the crude drug lands of Central Europe contrived a bon mot deserving of preservation when he said last week:—

"The Danube is still mined and it is expected that the Volga Boat Song will, for a while, supersede the Blue Danube at the leitmotif for reviving traffic.

Balsams

Copaiba—Only limited stocks of Para balsam were in hand and the supply of South American U.S.P. balsam was nominal. The market was very firm in price and very tight as to supply.

Fir—Canadian balsam was reported firm in price but not especially active. Oregon balsam was also quiet at very steady prices.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Additional reports indicate the strong position prevailing at the source of supply. Prices there have reached what is said to be an all-time high level against which but moderate stocks can be offered. Stocks stored by some of the leading pharmaceutical houses have gradually decreased; they were unable to do much buying in 1944 and it does not appear that their supplies of bark held for ageing will be substantially increased from the 1945 peel.

Cottonroot—It now seems possible that more labor than had been expected will be available for crop collection after the cotton harvest is complete. Most dealers indicate that considerable buying would be needed to return normal stocks to dealers' warehouses.

Elm—Seasonal demand is expected to develop in the not distant future and buyers will not find dealers overstocked with bark of desirable quality. Prices display much stability now.

Beans

Tonka—Steady undertones and demand about normal within the recent meaning of that word. Little competition exists at this time.

Vanilla—A very steady spot market prevailed. Stocks were reported moderate and all sellers took a firm view on prevailing values. Material change in this aspect of the market must await the development of new crops and their marketing at primary market points.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Indian, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger, Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Morocco, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ¾c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, 1c. per lb.
fair, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Washington, Dalmatian type, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.0	234.0	234.1	246.2

Berries

Hawthorn—General replenishment of exhausted stocks has yet to be achieved by imports from Great Britain. One dealer reports a small holding still in hand. Others report none.

Raspberries—High cost in the primary market works out in the form of strong spot prices, readily maintained at the recent local advance and selling in the absence of competition.

Flowers

Arnica—So far as can be seen now, this market will exist on small stocks and high prices for an indefinite time. Return to even quasi normality must await resumption of importations from Europe.

Chamomile — An Argentine shipper has declared that Europe took the last crop in Argentina and practically nothing was sent to the United States. Also, that the only merchandise available was gathered more than three years ago. Against this report was a statement of one large local importer who reports having received several lots. So far as known, Europe has offered nothing to this market—at least on a basis that would suggest early arrival here.

Pyrethrum — From a government stockpile of about 1,300 tons of flowers, sellers of powder and pyrethrum concentrates are now receiving deliveries and offering goods for sale to all interested, free from Government dictation as to who shall buy. What buyers may pay is still under OPA. Officially, WPB controls go off September 30. Actually but unofficially, sales are now being made free from controls.

Gums

Arabic — Prices were steady. Reports suggest that former European users will be primary market customers with which local importers here will have to compete for supplies in the Sudan. Demand in this market was reported to be fair last week but large lots rarely appeared on individual orders. However, there was a generally steady undertone to prevailing values.

Benzoin—The producers see an expanding consumption of a new, artificial benzoin calculated to compete even with the high quality and cost of Siam gum when that article once more can be obtained from its primary source of supply. Little is said here regarding the future arrivals of Sumatra gum, but the primary market is due for liberation very soon and ultimate resumption of trade is an expectation for a very reasonable nearby future.

Karaya—Enough gum is kept available to care for the current volume of demand which, also, is current in a

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

WE'RE READY FOR PEACE
as we were for war!

As we join in thanksgiving for the victorious Peace which has blessed our struggles, we gird ourselves for the new and wonderful era before which we stand.

For our part, Peace means the cherished opportunity to serve you more abundantly, more promptly, more skilfully than the limitations of war necessarily permitted. Again, more and more, you will find that "the earth contributes and Hopkins distributes" every Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drug for which there is commercial demand.

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Buchu Leaves
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Celery Seed
Colombo Root
Ergot of Rye
Foenugreek Seed
Gentian Root
Ginger, Jamaica
Hawthorne Berries, English
Herbe Menthe-Pepper
Horehound Herb
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CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
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volume that provides steady prices in local circles.

Locust Bean — Demand was steady and involved fairly good sized parcels. Business done worked to the firmness of prices and the curbing of any unusual competition or tendency thereto.

Herbs and Leaves

Coltsfoot — Restoration of stock is slow and for the most part prospects are not favorable for anything like a normal reserve.

Ephedra—With China going back to Chinese control, this article may reappear in quantity in the primary market, given sufficient time. It remains to be demonstrated that it will be required here to manufacture natural ephedrine.

Lobelia — Collections are not likely to run as high as might be desired. Returns on proposals already made have not been encouraging. A period of comparatively high prices spreads ahead.

Laurel — Portuguese leaves were down to the basis of 15½c. to 16c. per pound when some in hand sought ready cash. Consumer activity was narrow.

Sage — Washington Dalmatian-type material was lower at 68c. to 69c. per pound, applying on goods to be shipped later and prevailing f.o.b. shipping point. Good quality Cyprus leaves were lower at 17c. to 17½c., while fair quality was 14½c. to 15c. Spanish was shaded to 17c. to 17½c.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Although trading was reported to be strictly jobbing, the market for this article in powdered form continued to be steady, prices being supported in line with prevailing costs.

Ergot—This article was still priced at $1.15 per pound inside and one quarter intimated that that limit might be shaded in the event of substantial business proving attractive as to size. However, most dealers continued to take a stronger view on the market.

Irish Moss—Dealers expect that European sources will reappear in the market with offerings once conditions abroad make collection possible.

Lycopodium—The market was still rather weak in undertone and local dealers in some instances were disposed to shade quotations openly announced as being $1.25 to $1.30 per pound. This is for domestic merchandise. Poland is unable to resume offerings but the desire of that nation to reconstitute its trade is likely to result in actual collections and offerings later on.

Roots

Belladonna—Not much root remains in the market and in most respects affairs were colored by sellers calling the market more or less nominal.

Bryonia—Little is in hand and little is in sight so far as replacements were concerned. Little demand was reported and little is expected at an early future time.

Ipecac—This article is now clear of all allocation control. Anything now bought in the primary markets can be sold at the will of the importer regardless of where it comes from. However, do not forget that the Brazilian program calls for a ban on all exports beginning in 1946; at least that was the program when Brazil was last heard from.

Mandrake — No superstock seems likely. But all things being considered, it seems probable that the leading pharmaceutical houses will get their requirements well up to totals needed.

Senega—Holding very firm. Some think the Canadian sellers have an eye on export possibilities now that the war is over and restoration of trade is desired by all former foreign importers.

Seeds

Anise—After a long period of price inactivity, values last week were lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound for recleaned material.

Caraway — Dewhiskered Morocco seed was offered spot at the much lower price of 70c. to 71c. per pound, at which price, also, dewhiskered Syrian in future position was offered. Holland wants to sell and will just as soon as a ship for shipment is available.

Cardamom—Bleached seed of bold description was down to $1.45 to $1.50 per pound. Decorticated seed from

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It took one Dr. Schoepf, Hessian army doctor, to jolt their neglect. This British-hired Hessian stayed after Cornwallis surrendered and he traveled widely to study colonial medicine. Here is what he wrote about colonial physicians and their neglect of American plants:
"It shows unpardonable indifference toward the blessings of their country in medicinal plants when it is manifest that they almost entirely depend in their practice on imported ones."
Dr. Schoepf wrote the first *Materia Medica Americana,* publishing it in Latin after study made him partial to New World plants.
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India was advanced to 88c. to 90c. per pound and an offering of Guatemala material was made at 84c. to 86c.

Celery—The market continued to decline and values paused in their downward trend when they reached 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound.

Coriander — Argentine seed was down to 9½c. to 10c. per pound and Morocco seed was also revalued to the same price level.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was easier and slightly lower at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—With fighting over in the Far East and lands from which cassia formerly was shipped being, or about to be, liberated, importers here look forward to resumption of imports. It remains to be demonstrated that prices to be developed at the source will be low enough to permit imports here, due regard for ceiling limitations being made.

Clove—Prices on Madagascar clove were slightly lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Futures and spots were offered at the same price level.

Ginger—Bleached Cochin was down to 17½c. to 18c. per pound; unbleached, 16½c. to 17c. Calicut was 16½c. to 17c. No. 2 Jamaica was lower at 18c. to 18½c.

Pimento — Further reports mentioned detention of arriving parcels, this by government order.

Dr. Alfrey of Monsanto Joins Brooklyn Polytechnic

Dr. Turner Alfrey, research chemist for the Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, is joining the staff of the Highpolymer Research Bureau of the Department of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn to teach specialized courses in polymer chemistry and to engage in fundamental research in this field. Dr. Alfrey was the first Monsanto fellow at the Polytechnic Institute where he took his doctorate in 1943. He got his bachelor and master degrees from Washington University, St. Louis.

During his connection with the Monsanto company, Dr. Alfrey continued as a part-time instructor at the Polytechnic, giving courses in chemical physics and the mechanical behavior of highpolymers. For the past year he has spent three days a week there working on the Quartermaster Corps project launched in conjunction with a panel of 60 leading manufacturers of plastics to perfect films and coatings for army supplies and equipment.

Edwal and Metalsalts Incorporate Joint Unit

Metal Organics is a new corporation founded jointly by the Metalsalts Corporation, Paterson, N. J., and Edwal Laboratories, Chicago, for the production of phenyl-mercury salts and other metallo-organic compounds. It will also carry on an extensive research program in its special field.

The officers of the new corporation are:—President, W. M. Stieh, president of the Metalsalts Corporation; vice-president and treasurer, Dr. Walter Guthman; vice - president, Robert O. Weiss; secretary, Dr. Edmund Lowe, president of Edwal Laboratories.

Metal Organics will operate plants in New Jersey and Illinois, and will have sales offices in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Its officers and personnel have had long experience in their respective fields, and have at their disposal excellent research laboratories to carry on development work. Edwal Laboratories is nationally known in the chemical consulting field and as a manufacturer of photographic chemicals and, through the affiliated Ringwood Chemical Corporation, of various organic compounds. The Metalsalts Corporation is one of the largest manufacturers of mercury salts and produces other metal derivatives. It is affiliated with the largest quicksilver mining company in the United States.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The week in essential oils left confines to be described as ordinary when domestic producers of peppermint oil began to sell new crop oil at a time when Russian oil began to be offered here at $1 per pound less than the price actually paid for small quantities of the new domestic production. Strength was noted in geranium and citronella oils with higher prices resulting. Demand for essential oils in general was better than the ability of dealers to supply.

The appearance of new crop domestic peppermint oil and the offering of peppermint oil from Russia was sufficient to turn buyers conservative in their approach to the market. The approach was more for posting than for deliveries of oil. Since prospects are for a large crop of domestic oil this year—the acreage cultivated exceeded that of 1944 by considerable margin—it appeared as though the buyer might be in the saddle for once. Whether he can go to town remains to be seen but the horse at present appears to be headed in that direction.

Oils produced in French Oceania appear to be destined for a more convenient and regular trip to France as the result of the French having leased five 40,000 ton merchant ships from the British for use on the Madagascar—France passage. What that may mean in terms of local imports in the future remains to be developed but it is recalled that some time ago it was declared in France that the perfume industries in that country would absorb large quantities of the produce of her colonial possessions.

It would also appear that more domestic lemon oil should become available for domestic consumption in general. It is learned that numerous Army ration packets that consumed large quantities of citric acid will no longer be bought. That could mean an end to the use of domestic lemon oil to make lemon powders for Army rations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Geranium, 50c. per lb.
Citronella, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Celery, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 25c. per lb.
redistilled, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.0	235.9	133.3	261.6

Essential Oils

Angelica—There is some reason to expect a replenishment of spot stocks of imported oil. Meanwhile, a good domestic article is available at fairly high cost to consumers.

Anise—Reason to think that preliminary arrangements now stand between representatives of Chinese factions and local factors. Conversations are understood to have taken place some time back and looked forward to the time when China business should be liberated. However, it is a long way from preliminaries to the main bout—and what dealers here are interested in is the main restoration of Chinese oil to local stocks.

Apricot—The market was reported to be rather slow and mainly of jobbing description. However, the absence of superior stocks in this market curbs any tendency toward price unsettlement.

Bergamot—The supply situation is reasonably tight as concerns Italian oil. Much of the stock recently added to local reserves has moved into consumer hands. Hence local dealers have a fairly firm price view on the value of their present stocks, especially as it is uncertain when and how much oil will be moved from the source to the spot.

Birchtar—Since consumers here cannot get oil, they have to accept hope of future supplies as a thoroughly unsatisfactory substitute. Russia has been fairly prompt to export goods long unobtainable here and it seems not unlikely that those nice military boots of the Russians took the available supply of birchtar in their manufacture.

Cajeput—Restoration of stocks depends on shipping and though war is over in the Far East, shipping seems still to bypass ordinary commercial cargoes for the time being.

Cananga—The day when good-sized stocks again will come forward from the Far East are not too far off but there still seems to be a shipping difficulty as well as other war-born interferences with the restoration of shipments.

Caraway—There is practically no supply of raw material now, but information is that Holland wants to export seed just as soon as its owners can get a ship upon which to load. It is also likely that foreign producers of oil will get into production.

Cassia—Substitutes for the natural oil moved in good-sized volume and some think to hold this trade even after China resumes exports of the genuine article. Soapers are understood to be showing interest in the import possibilities now that China is getting control of areas formerly ruled by the immigrant Nips.

Celery—Competition brought a sale at $17.25 per pound and more business was a prospect thereat late in the week. As to seller, values ranged as high as $20 but no sales were known to have been made at that level.

Citronella—Local sales of Ceylon oil brought transactions at $1.65 to $1.70 per pound and the market showed a deal of substantial firmness at that position throughout the past week. With the Dutch about to recover Java, resumption of offerings of the high test oil of Java may be expected to develop.

Clove—Although spice was fractionally cheaper, it was by no means weak. Exports of spice to Europe may be resumed as the result of the British having leased five 40,000-ton merchant ships to the French to ply in the Madagascar-France trade.

Dill—Apparently India has little seed oil to offer. At least, nothing has been forthcoming of late. Dillweed oil of domestic production does a good job and present supplies meet all demand at reasonable prices.

Eucalyptus — Many manufacturing consumers look forward to a resumption of large exports of this oil from Australia as that country seeks to return to its normal export business in its products. Meanwhile, the spot market has only sample lots.

Geranium—Conditions in the primary market for Bourbon oil suggest a probable increase in exports of this oil to France. The French home land now has five 40,000-ton merchant ships for trade with the colonies in Oceania; it leased them from the British. That means competition for Americans seeking replacement stocks. Spot prices show a moderate rise to $16.50 to $17 per pound.

Ginger — African root has become steadier and resistant to further price declines. Oil also shows a considerable amount of firmness in price and receives considerable support from buyers in jobbing quantities. Stocks continue to be moderate in size.

Grapefruit—It appears likely that lend-lease purchases at an end will not mean marketing of any government-owned stocks; it is unlikely that a government stock exists.

Guaiacwood—Arrivals from Montevideo, Uruguay, continue and the landing last week totaled 31 cases. They came to a market of steady prices and demand.

Lavender—Inability to get continuing shipments from France keeps stocks on spot to minimum levels. Much of the oil imported—and it has been very little—went into products produced by the importers and little was available for open market distribution to other users. Prices hold very firm.

Peppermint—New crop domestic oil has sold at $6 per pound, but the quantity taken thereat is comparatively small. Most buyers are disposed to hold aloof in expectation of prices being reduced as the quantity of oil available increases. Also, domestic oil must meet Russian competition this year. Russian oil is being offered to come forward at $5 per pound. Thus is the stage being set for the next substantial developments in pepper-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

mint oil and since the crop prospect points to an excellent output this year, and because the Russians have returned to the lists of competition, conditions for a while should be favorable for consumers. Meanwhile, spot prices are lower. Natural stands at $6.75 to $7 per pound and redistilled at $7.10 to $7.35.

Petitgrain—After a substantial period in which arrivals were moderate, last week 233 drums of this oil arrived from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Sales against the arrival had been substantial and much of the oil was therefore due consumers holding contracts. Prices weathered the arrival nicely.

Sassafras—An arrival of 115 drums of this oil came from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last week. All was in good request and much went direct to manufacturing processors.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Compounds—With raw material allocation control at an end, restoration of stocks of this group can go forward at a pace in ratio to the ability of producers actually to get deliveries of the new raw material. A general loosening of what had been an exceptionally tight supply situation is reasonably in sight.

Citronellal—Production may well be favorably affected by the probable expansion of the use of eucalyptus citriodora oil obtained in Brazil, and by the possible arrival of Java citronella oil from Java in the not too far distant future.

Ethyl Acetate.—A more general distribution of the article sold in aromatic chemical circles may result from the general easing of the consumption of ethyl acetate in general as the result of an end having been made to huge consumption for war purposes.

Isoeugenol—Sellers continued to report but moderate supplies to meet a very good consuming request.

Heliotropine—It will not be surprising to find foreign-made material appearing locally in steadily if moderately increasing quantities. It will find a very good consuming request.

Wins Bronze Star

Lieut. Col. Bordner F. Ascher, who in civilian life heads the sales department of George A. Breon & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Kansas City, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal, according to an announcement by Eighth Army headquarters on Leyte. Col. Ascher, an engineer officer, won the citation planning construction and supervision of engineer projects on Mindora Island.

N.Y.BIMS Golf Led by Kaiser

Fred C. Kaiser, of the Keller-Dorian Corporation, won the grand prize at the July golf tournament of the BIMS of New York, a social organization of buyers, importers, manufacturers and salesman. R. M. Stevenson, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., won the second prize, followed by Harry W. Heister, of George Lueders & Co. Twenty-six prizes in all were awarded.

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★ ★ BUY AND HOLD WAR BONDS ★ ★

Special Items from Stock

5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2′ x 24′, 4′ x 30′, 6′x 40′
2—70″ x 30″ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30, 70″ x 30′, 6 x 60′
1—7′6″ x 75′ Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 126′, 8′ x 135′.
1—32″ x 72″ BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—5′ x 12′ Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x 20′; 3—Devine 4′x 25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 30″ x 12′.
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4′ x 12′.
1—Buffalo 32″ x 90″ Atmospheric double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
1—Devine 3′ x 9′ Bronze Double Drum Rotary Vacuum Dryer, complete with all auxiliaries.
1—42″ x 100″ Buflovak Atmo. double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
1—Buffalo 36 x 72″ Atmospheric double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
2—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—6′ x 5′ Burrstone Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18″ x 18″, 24″ x 24″, Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—4′x6′ OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8′ x8′.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36″ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23″ high.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x 5′, single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
1—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4′6″ x 16″, 5′ x 22″, also 6′ x 12′ Rod Mill.
2—5′ x 30″ Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6′ x 36″
1—5′ x 13′ PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
10,000 lbs. 2—4″ mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.
1—500 gal. 5′ x 6′ BALL MILL.

2—5′x30′ Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

FINAL CLEANUP OF LIQUIDATION

Must Vacate Premises!

Machinery & Equipment of Chemical Plant at Anniston, Alabama.

Reduced prices on remaining Dryers, Screens, Tanks, Mixers, Crystallizers and miscellaneous equipment.

SEND FOR LATEST LIST NOW

1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14″ stainless propellers
1—Abbe Blutergess SIFTERS; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1
9—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42″x42″, 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, Complete: other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES 50 to 500 gal. some with agitators.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES; 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d.
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5′ dia. VACUUM PAN with condenser and vac. pump.
1—Karl Kiefer Piston Visco Filler, No. 2.
1—500 gal. jack., agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack. press. 550 lb. internal press.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL 6″ Stainless Steel Rotor. 5 HP AC Motor.
1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32″ x 24″ face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt Drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
3—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—2,500 lb. Horizontal Steel Dry POWDER MIXERS, spiral agitators.
1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1⅛″; 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾″; 2—Stokes N single punch ½″.
1—World Straightaway Auto. Labeler.
1—U.S. Bottlers 22-spout Rotary Vac. Bottle Filler complete m.d.
3—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers and Separators, m. d.
4—DeLaval Clarifiers and Separators, m.d.
1—Swenson 750 sq. ft. triple effect Evaporator and Finishing Pan, complete.
1—York 4″ x 4″ Ammonia Compressor.
1—Portable Revolvator 1000 lb., 11′ overall height, M. D.
1— Doig 4-track Nailing Machine. m.d.
1—F. J. Stokes auger Powder Filler.
1—McClellan Dry Powder Tumbling Mixer.
1—J. H. Day Size 10 Jacketed Imperial Mixer, 30 gal.

1—8′ x 120′ Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—5′ x 50′ Vulcan Rotary Cooler.
3—Bucket Elevators steel enclosed—75′, 45′, 35′ c-c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type Pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc. included.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
Help create those JOBS. Send your list NOW to "CONSOLIDATED"

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS "Every Machine in Your Plant Is a Used Machine"

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Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

STOCK ITEMS!

1—ABBE 5'x6' BALL MILL

2—STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 7'x10', 3,000 GALS.

1—STAINLESS STEEL TANK, 10'x8', 4,700 GALS.

1—HAVEG CLOSED 2,000 GAL. TANK, 7' DIA. x 7' HIGH

2—DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYERS, BUFLOVAK WITH 12—60 x 80" SHELVES, DEVINE WITH 13—59 x 78" SHELVES

3—SHRIVER 36" x 36" FILTER PRESSES, 4 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, WITH 50 RUBBER PLATES AND FRAMES

1—STOKES NO. 59A ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 1'6"x3'6"

1—BAKER PERKINS (W. & P.) 100 GAL. STEAM JACKETED MIXER, DOUBLE ARM

2—ROSS INK, 12"x30" THREE ROLL MILLS

6—OLIVER 8' x 6' STAINLESS STEEL ROTARY FILTERS BRAND NEW

1—OLIVER ROBISON 6'x4' TOP FEED NI-RESIST FILTER

3—ROTEX NO. 43 AND 23 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40" x 84", 20" x 80"

1—VALLEZ NO. 59C ROTARY FILTER MONEL COVERED LEAVES, 945 SQ. FT.

1—BUFLOVAK 5' x 6' ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER

2—SWEETLAND FILTERS NO. 2 & NO. 5 COPPER LEAVES

5—COPPER VACUUM PANS 30", 42", 5' & 7' DIA.

1—Lancaster 30" dia. Batch Mixer.
1—125 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Kettle.
1—125 gal. Pfaudler Jacketed Kettle.
1—FEINC 5'x4' Rotary Continuous Filter, complete with all accessories
2—6'x60' Rotary Dryers or Kilns
2—6'x27' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers
1—4 Roll Raymond Mill
1—American 6' Two Disc Rotary Filter
1—Scott Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with 15 40"x48" shelves
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler
1—Stokes Style F Single Punch Tablet Machine.
3—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall
3—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Fillers
1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer, motor driven.
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 175 gal.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 100 gals.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Sperry' Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"
4—Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'
2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 2'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12"
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
3—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
1—Battery of 2—Tolhurst 48" Suspended Type Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" suspended type bottom discharge Centrifugals solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'
3—Atmos Drum Dryers 4'x9', 5'x7'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 8" x 6", 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Closed Tanks
2—80 and 125 gal. Dopp Jacketed Kettles, double motion agitators

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist—Floor wax experience. Opportunity to run laboratory in live successful organization. OPD 204.

Chemist: chemist or pharmaceutical chemist for control and analytical laboratory in drug manufacturing concern. Excellent opportunity for right individual. In reply state details of training, experience and salary desired. A. E. Mallard Laboratories, Inc., 3021 Wabash avenue, Detroit 16, Michigan.

Paint Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted in Metropolitan, New York. Industrial and shelf goods. State age, draft status, experience and salary desired. OPD 207.

FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

LIQUIDATION
WET GRINDING PLANT

1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
3—New 100 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks.
5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined tanks, 35 & 65 gals.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
1—Day 100-lb. Powder Mixer.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
2—Tablet Machines ½" Single Punch & ⅝" Rotary Type.
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 31X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x8".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—De Laval Separator, Lab. size.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x15", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
CANAL 6-8147

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist with experience in adhesives for research laboratory in northern New Jersey. State qualifications and salary expected. OPD 243.

Ampul Chemist to take complete charge of ampul dept. Excellent opportunity with rapidly expanding concern. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Location, New York City. OPD 222.

Chemist—Established future for capable man with leading paint and varnish manufacturer. Write in detail to OPD 205.

FOR SALE

3—No 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
3—Oliver Filters: 5 x 4 and 6 x 4'.
1—36" Johnson 42-plate rec. Filter Press.
1—3' Copper Vacuum Pan.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer belt drive.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
2—24 x 48" Vibrating Screens (New).
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—10x20x12" Union Dry Vacuum Pump.
2—(New) Triangle Carton Filling Lines.
1—Prater No. 20 Custom Hammer Mill.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
8—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30".

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

CRYSTALLIZERS

5—Stainless Clad Crystallizers, jacketed, size 4' wide x 24' long x 2' 6" deep.

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
43 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

AVAILABLE

1—W & P 20-gal. Stainless Steel Unidor Jacketed Mixer
1—36"x36" Shriver filter press 42 chambers
4—Day-Howes-Powder Mixers 200-2,000 lbs.
10—Champion-Day-Read single and double armed mixers Jacketed and unjacketed
1—Karl Kiefer 12 spout syphon filler 1 to 5 gals.
1—250 - gal. Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Pan
2—32" x 32" F.P. Skeletons
2—15-gal. Pony Mixers
1—Colton No. 1 Wet granulator
1—Devine 6 shelf vacuum dryer
1—Mikro 10 HP No. 2 pulverizer
1—18"x18" Shriver filter press 2 eye
3—Beach Russ-Stokes-Devine vacuum pumps
4—Glass lined tanks—110 to 500 gals.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Barrel Vibrator

Our latest bulletin off the press with many items that are of interest to you. Send for it.

We Will Buy Your Surplus

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel: WOrth 4-8130

POSITIONS VACANT

Bacteriologists wanted for plant control work and for direct production supervision in the field of antibiotics. Company is young, progressive and is expanding rapidly. The positions offered are permanent. Location midwest. OPD 237.

Toxicologist—A young man with experience in handling laboratory animals in testing drug products for pyrogens and toxicity. Experienced in the field of antibiotics desired, but we are prepared to train an aggressive individual. Position is with a young progressive and rapidly expanding company in the midwest. OPD 238.

WHILE THEY LAST

40 New & Used Vertical Steel, Closed Pressure Vessels or Autoclaves 24" x 28"—50 Gals. For Internal Pressures of 30 Lbs. or better.

SPECIALS

1—BLAW - KNOX STAINLESS STEEL DRYER 6'x5'
1—Buflovak 5'x6' Chrome Plated Vacuum Drum Dryer
1—Copper Jack. 1,000-Gal. Closed Kettle, 100 lb. W. P.
1—Pf. Closed Jack. 500-Gal. Kettle, 3 lb. Jacket Pressure
1—Shriver Aluminum Filter Press 12", Closed Delivery
2—Rotex Sifters No. 43—40"x84"
1—Rotex Sifter No. 9, Triple Screen, 20"x87"
1—Hardinge Mill, 4½'x24"
1—J. H. Day 2,000 lb. Powder Mixer
1—Vertical Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 5 H. P. AC Motor
1—Colton No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machine

Many more desirable units available. Send us your inquiries and lists of surplus.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

BRAND NEW
OLIVER HOPPER
DEWATERERS

8'-0" Dia. x 6'-0" Face—100 sq. ft. Area complete with vari-speed drive and supporting frame. Acid-proof Construction. Write for Drwgs., Pictures. REAL BARGAIN!

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Stainless Steel Pasteurizing Equipment incl. Holding Tank, Precision Heater, Preheater and Circulator. Like New.

Single Drum Dryer, Stainless Steel Proctor-Schwartz Continuous "Air-lay" Dryer . . . Stainless Steel Freeze Roll.

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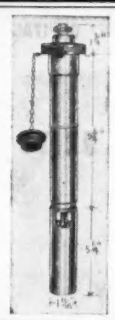
USED & REBUILT

8'4" to 10'0" STEEL COLUMN containing 19—8'4" dia. and 9—10'0" dia. Bubble Cap Type Plates. Drawings available.
45" DIA. STAINLESS STEEL COLUMN., containing 26 Bubble Cap Plates. Like new.
TANKS, COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, ALUMINUM, STAINLESS—Large Stock.
AMMONIA COOLERS.
HAMMER MILL: Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour.
2—JEFFREY SWING HAMMER SHREDDERS — Type E — Size 42"x36". Compl. with Westinghouse 100 H.P. motor, etc.
PUMPS — CENTRIFUGAL AND STEAM.
TUBING & PIPE—All metals.
YEAST CULTURE MACHINE—All copper.
LAWRENCE TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR. Complete in one body.
9—COIL-TYPE VACUUM PANS: (Complete with Condensers, Catchalls, etc.).
2—WORTHINGTON CONDENSERS, 1,150 sq. ft. surface each. Others from 100 to 1,000 sq. ft. of surface.
CLOSE-OUT: VALVES—ALL SIZES

SURPLUS EQUIPMENT NEEDED
A single piece or a complete plant. Send us your list.

Write for Our Complete List

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.
P. O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.



ELECTRIC IMMERSION HEATERS

500 new units, 115 volt, 500 watt, made of Stainless Steel—$15.00 each.

STAINLESS STEEL PUMPS
NEW—With G. E. Explosion Proof Motors

controlled volume, reciprocating type, designed for chemicals, with micro stroke adjustment and liquid seal on packing glands. Capacity 3 GPM against 50 lb. per sq. in. discharge. Equipped with AC Motor, Gear Speed 61, Gear Ratio 23.5 to 1, ¾ H.P. 440 volt, 1425 RPM, 3 phase, 50 cycle, 1.3 amp. Temp. rise 55° C., continuous. Manufactured by Milton-Roy Pump Co. of Philadelphia.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Business Wants

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesman, cleancut. Experienced pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals preferred but not absolutely necessary. Give full details and salary desired. OPD 254.

Paint and varnish chemist, medium size, well established, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods and industrial products. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Splendid opportunity for postwar, as our plans call for expansion and additional plants. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 225.

Varnish Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted for industrial and shelf goods. State age, draft status, experience and salary desired. Metropolitan, New York. OPD 208.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 240.

Chemical Assistant mostly for research work. Laboratory experience necessary. Five day week. Staten Island location. OPD 249.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemical Engineer or chemist with compounding and processing experience on calenderable plastics for research department near New York. Supply full qualifications and salary expected. OPD 242.

Chemist to work with oxidation of drying oils and oil resin combinations. Knowledge of resin synthesis desirable. State qualifications and salary expected. OPD 244

Export Manager, good sales executive, fluent Spanish, for sales department, essential oil, synthetics, flavors, by reputable well introduced firm. Salary and commission. OPD 245.

Paint Chemist with two or three years' experience on wrinkle type enamels. Excellent opportunity to head up this department in a large paint company located in the New York area. OPD 247.

Chemist—Research and production work on pigments. Permanent position with future. Five day week. Give full details regarding self in first reply. OPD 248.

Biochemist or bacteriologist to take charge of our growing ampul department. Must know every phase of the work. This is an excellent opportunity with an old but progressive Mid-west pharmaceutical house. State details of training, experience and salary desired. Our employees know of this advertisement. OPD 250.

Wanted — Experienced tablet coater for permanent position by old Mid-west pharmaceutical manufacturer with national distribution. Only man with A1 references who wants permanent connection will be considered. Our employees know of this advertisement. OPD 251.

Chemist-Cosmetics develop and improve products. Experienced in large scale production of quality cosmetics. Degree preferred. Excellent opportunity. Include resume. New York area. Write Box 186, Suite 617, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

POSITIONS VACANT

Varnish Cookers and resin still operators. Large Chicago paint and varnish manufacturer needs experienced men, also helpers to learn the business. Permanent positions, good wages, paid vacation, and other benefits. OPD 252.

POSITIONS WANTED

Business man, chemist, now production research man national cosmetic concern, previously own business, desires return to business career (buyer, sales manager, business organizer), any chemical line. Dynamic worker, likes tough problems, knows human relationship. Minimum $4,000 plus percentage. Write OPD 216.

Production and development chemist and engineer, 25 years experience. Have few good money making postwar chemicals. Can build plant for these and operate. They will bring in several hundred thousand a year, with small investment. Consulting work or steady position. Go anywhere short notice. OPD 217.

University Graduate, 40, B.S. degree will undertake special work requiring application and originality, laboratory or sales engineering. Technical, chemical, pharmaceutical export-import on commission basis considered. New York preferred, available immediately. OPD 235.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical and fine chemical expert available to exporters on fee basis to assist in buying and selling. Highest type references. OPD 231.

Paint Chemist with law degree desires executive position. Age 30, seven years' formulation experience and three years with Office of Scientific Research and Development on war project. Available January. OPD 232.

Purchasing Agent experience in paints and chemicals. Post war, twenty years' experience. Last position with the RFC Surplus War Property. New York area. OPD 236.

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11 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
CATTLE TAIL—5 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
6 cs, E B & A C Whiting
41 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
HORSE MANE—2 bls, Brush & Weaver Hair Mfg Co
HORSE TAIL—2 cs, H Sherman & Co
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MANGANESE DIOXIDE—100 cks
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MENTHOL—322 cs, Marc Raymond
MICA—205 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co
171 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
155 cs, Vilco, Inc
BLOCK—573 cs, United States Commercial Co
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245 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
COTTONSEED—268 dms
GUAIACWOOD—13 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
9 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
9 cs, Irving Trust Co
PEPPERMINT—4 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
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16 dms, Duke & Benedict
14 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
10 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
16 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
11 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc
11 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
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27 dms, Trubek Laboratories
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Box No. 228, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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46 dms, Orbis Product Corp
22 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
46 dms, Duke & Benedict
SHARK—30 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
SHARK LIVER—5 dms, East Asiatic Co
TUNG—269 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
ORTHOCRESOL—121 dms, Standard Agricultural & Chemical Co, Inc
OX GALLS—14 trcs, Armour & Co
PARACHLORMETACRESOL—9 kgs, H A Gogarty & Co
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10,492 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
14,608 bgs, International Product Corp
SHARK LIVERS—14 cks, California Packing Co
SODA CARBONATE, MONOHYDRATE—500 bgs, Yardley & Co
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1,130 bgs, International Commercial Co
LIVER—403 bgs, Armour & Co
1,117 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
TARTAR, CRUDE—6,443 bgs, United States Commercial Co
THIOURACIL—1 cs, Philip Bauer Co
ULTRAMARINE BLUE, PWD—222 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co
WAX, BEES—59 bgs, Geck Trading Co
WITHERITE—500 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc
WOOL, GREASE—350 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
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COPRA—4,085,053 lbs
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IRON ORE—25,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
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Please give details of training and experience and salary requirements.

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